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HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 13, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven A. M., and was called to order by the Lieutenant Governor. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Mr. Hayes presented five petitions for a law fixing the rate of interest at six per cent. in the State.

The following bills were favorably reported from committees, unless otherwise indicated:

Relating to judicial sales and the preservation of liens and mortgages.

Relating to bail for stay of execution in cases where such bail is likely to prove insolvent.

Supplementary to the act to relieve laborers, workingmen and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy under the criminal laws of the State.

Supplementary act, fixing and regulating the terms of all members of Councils and all other city, ward, borough and township officers elected by the people; fixing the time for the organization of the legislative departments of the municipal governments of the Commonwealth and the mayors of all the cities of the same.

To confer additional power on law judges.

Act to provide for the erection of poor houses and for the support of the poor in the several counties.

To regulate the amount of toll and other charges to be laid and collected by boom companies in the State.

To create a State Board of Health for the protection of life and health and to prevent the spread of diseases in the State.

To provide for the erection of watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle on the public roads of the State.

Relating to paving streets in cities, providing for the manner of payment therefor.

Conferring additional powers upon the several boroughs of the State.

For the prevention of cruel and unnecessary experiments upon dumb animals.

Relating to investments held by executors, taustees and other fiduciaries.

To validate sales and conveyances under decrees of the courts of the Commonwealth by persons irregularly or improperly appointed or defectively qualified.

To provide for the transferring of awards of arbitrators.

To exempt pianos and organs from levy and sale on execution of distress for rent.

To protect the children of the Commonwealth in their right to acquire useful trades.

To punish persons for pointing or discharging fire arms at other persons in this Commonwealth. [Negatived.]

Providing for the distribution of money arising from sheriff's sale by the respective courts of Common Pleas. [Negatived.]

Supplementary act to authorize the Governor to appoint additional notaries public.

Authorizing appeals from assessments in this Commonwealth to the courts of Common Pleas.

To suppress vagrancy.

To permit defendants to testify in criminal cases.

Authorizing bridge companies to exercise their corporate franchises within less than three thousand feet of any other bridge in actual use, and to cross streams bounding cities of the third class from any point within the same.

Supplementary act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations.

Further supplement to the act to provide for the admission of certain classes of insane into hospitals for the insane, etc.

Conferring additional jurisdiction on Orphans' Courts.

To provide for the refunding and redemption of existing indebtedness of counties, cities and boroughs.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Nagle—To establish a nautical school in Philadelphia.

Mr. Newmyer—Relating to bail in criminal cases taken by mayors or deputy mayors, aldermen or justices of the peace, requiring them to record on the information the residence of the person or persons taken as bail and the location and extent of their property.

Mr. Ermentrout—Authorizing Councils of cities of the Commonwealth of the third class to fill vacancies in the offices of City Controller and City Treasurer.

Mr. Yerkes—Authorizing the acquisition by the several counties of the Commonwealth for the use of the county of bridges erected over rivers, creeks and rivulets and for the abolition of tolls thereon.

Mr. Clarke—Authorizing and regulating the issuance of venires for the attendance of jurors in the several courts of the State.

Mr. Allen—To empower courts of Quarter Sessions to exclude farm lands from boroughs.

Mr. Anderson, of Crawford—To allow a homestead, of the value of $1,500, and certain personal property for the use of a family, to be exempted from levy and sale. Five hundred copies of the bill were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Anderson, of Crawford—Authorizing chattel mortgages in the State; also relating to exempting property from levy and sale on executions for distress for rent, declaring waiver thereof by the debtor, except in certain cases, void.

Mr. Collhan—For promoting the qualifications of engineers of stationary engines, and securing the safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of the State.

Mr. McNeill—Supplementary act dividing the cities of the State into three classes, and for other purposes.

Mr. Newmyer—Relative to taxes on trades, occupations and professions, substituting a poll tax in lieu thereof.

Mr. Yutzy—Regulating passenger fares and freight rates on railroads not exceeding fifteen miles in length.

Mr. McKibben offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, if the House concur, our Senators be instructed and our members of Congress requested to vote for the bill now pending, making an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the Centennial Exhibition, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, and that the Governor be requested to communicate this resolution to our members of Congress under the seal of the State.

Mr. Dill offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be requested to prepare and report to the Senate a compilation of all tax laws now in force for State purposes, showing the amount received by the Treasurer from each subject of taxation for each year, commencing with the year 1870 to the present time.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed, to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the House, if the House shall appoint such committee, to inspect the fish-way at Columbia and hatching-house at Donegal Springs.

Mr. Warfel offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That all motions or resolutions to print extra copies of documents, bills or other papers be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Messrs. Horter, Anderson, of Allegheny, Strange, Cooper, Yerkes, Wood and Clarke were appointed the committee to visit the Columbia fishway.

The bill to pay the expenses incident to the calling out of the National Guard to suppress the riots in the coal regions was passed first reading.

Adjourned until Monday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE.

The House met at eleven A. M. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Talley submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the order of business for to-day be as follows: Reading bills in place, Reports of committees, Presentation of petitions, Bills on first reading, Bills in place.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Rawlins—Authorizing defendants in misdemeanors to give test mony before committing magistrates.

Mr. Spicer—Appropriating $35,000 to the Jewish Hospital of Philadelphia.

Mr. Stewart—Prescribing the mode of fixing the salaries of county school superintendents.

Mr. Faunce—Relative to saving funds associations.

Mr. Knipe—Authorizing justices of the peace to hold and exercise the office of notary public.

Mr. Montgomery—Supplementary act fixing the terms of members of Councils, etc.

Mr. Wolfe—Further supplement to the act relative to divorces.

A large number of bills were reported from standing committees. Among the petitions presented were several from the citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the passage of a law compelling passenger railroads to reduce their fares.

Mr. Reighard submitted a resolution for the acceptance of 35,000 copies of the Auditor General's report on Railroads, furnished by the State Printer, under a joint resolution of the last session.

Mr. Wolfe raised the point of order that the resolution was not in proper shape to accomplish the end desired, and it was then referred.

The joint resolution to print 15,000 copies of the Constitution and election laws, was called up and negatived.

Mr. Reighard called up the report of the Committee on Revision of Rules, which was read and postponed for the present.

Mr. Billingsley, of Washington, offered a supplementary act to reduce the rates of toll on coal and other specified articles charged by the Monongahela Slackwater Navigation Company. It fixes the rates of toll, as follows:

For one thousand bushels coal and nut coal—Lock No. 1, one dollar; Lock No. 2, fifty cents; Lock No. 3, twenty five cents; Lock No. 4, twenty-five cents; Lock No. 5, twenty cents; Lock No. 6, twenty cents.

Slack coal—one-half the above rates.

No toll to be charged on the vessels or package containing the load. On Steamboats, keelboats, flats, flatboats and coalboats empty, fifty cents for each lock.

Passengers—Lockage, five cents for each lock.

On all freights—For each one thousand pounds, per lock, below Brownsville, five cents; above Brownsville, ten cents per lock; through from Pittsburgh to Geneva, thirty-six cents. Whisky three cents per lock per barrel below Brownsville, and four cents per barrel through each additional lock above Brownsville. Ruble and limestone, per perch, three cents per lock. Iron ore, per ton, eight cents per lock. Pig iron, per ton, descending and ascending, eight cents per lock.

The bill also enumerates rates of toll on firewood, bark, brick, staves, barrels, hoop poles, timber, &c., and provides that it shall not be lawful for said Monongahela Slackwater and Navigation Company to charge higher rates of toll on articles not herein specified and enumerated than the schedule of prices adopted August 20, 1866, whether the shipment be up or down the river from the points designated.

Mr. S. A. Losch—An act to establish boards of arbitration to settle the question of wages and other matters of variance between capital and labor.

The concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of 2,000 copies of the game and fish laws of the Commonwealth, was called up and agreed to by a *viva voce* vote, but the Speaker subsequently withdrew his decision and Mr. Reighard called the yeas and nays. Previous to the call the members of the Senate were announced and the two Houses went into joint convention for the purpose of counting the votes for Governor and State Treasurer.

JOINT CONVENTION.

Lieutenant Governor Latta acted as President of the Convention, and Mr. Newmyer, of the Senate, and Mr. Parker, of the House, officiated as tellers.

After the count, the tellers reported the following as the result of the election:

FOR GOVERNOR.

John F. Hartranft—304,175.
Cyrus L. Pershing—292,145.
R. A. Browne—13,244.

The following was announced as the result of the election for

STATE TREASURER.

Henry Rawle—302,875.
Victor E. Piollet, 293,150.
E. F. Pennypacker—12,468.

The Convention then adjourned.

After the Senators had retired an attempt was made to effect an adjournment until Monday evening, but it was defeated, and the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

The Allegheny street bill, introduced by Senator McNeill, is the same bill that passed the Senate last winter. It does not apply to any city, unless Councils adopt it.

The impression here is that Mr. Warner is slightly off in his effort at buncombe, and does not understand the bill he objects to in his open letter.

THE INAUGURATION.

The Adjutant General told your correspondent to-day that he had secured transportation to Harrisburg and return for six hundred troops from Allegheny county, and specially desires the Duquesne Greys here at the inauguration of the Governor on Tuesday next.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA. January 14, 1876.

The House of Representatives met at 10 A. M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Talley submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the order of business for to-day be as follows: Consideration of the report of the Committee to Revise the Rules of the House; Reports of committees; Bills on first reading; Bills in place and petitions.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Revision of the Rules.

Mr. Reighard moved to amend by striking out the proposed amendment to Rule 42, empowering the Speaker to cause the removal of all persons not members of the General Assembly or officers thereof from the floor of the House. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Wolfe moved to amend by striking out that portion of the report which had reference to the order of business for Fridays, and restore the rule which formerly governed that matter.

Mr. Wolfe subsequently modified his amendment to include the change in the order of business for Monday.

Mr. Faunce moved to amend the amendment by strking out all of the report of the committee except the eleventh order for Wednesday, directing that bills on first reading shall pass without amendment or debate.

The question recurring on the amendment by Mr. Wolfe, it was agreed to—yeas 83, nays 8.

Mr. Harvey offered an amendment, which was adopted, creating a Committee on Labor and Industry.

Mr. Gemmill moved to amend by increasing the number of the Centennial Committee, to seventy-six, and that each county in the State shall have at least one member. Agreed to.

Mr. Talley moved to postpone further consideration of the report until Monday evening.

Mr. Irwin, of Allegheny, moved to amend the amendment by increasing the number of the Centennial Committee to 201. Not agreed to.

The amendment offered by Mr. Huhn, altering the phraseology of the rule in reference to bills on first reading, was agreed to.

The report of the committee, as amended, was agreed to—yeas 109, nays 44.

Mr. Talley, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, endeavored to have the rules suspended in order to offer a bill on first reading to divert two-thirds of the tax on corporations from the sinking fund to the general fund to pay the expenses of the Government for the current year. The orders of the day being insisted upon, the bill was laid over under the rules.

The hour of twelve having arrived, the House adjourned until half-past seven next Monday evening.

The Democratic members of the House will hold a caucus in the hall of the House on Monday to designate a party leader and secure harmony of action on all important legislation that will come before them this winter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 17, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at half-past seven this evening. Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Jones, of the Committee on General Judiciary, reported, with negative recommendations, the bill to allow parties to give evidence in all cases; also to limit the jurisdiction of Orphans' Courts.

Bills were read in place, as follows:

Mr. Newmyer—Relative to appeals from summary convictions before mayors, justices of the peace, and magistrates in the entire State.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny—Relative to idle and disorderly persons in cities of the second class.

Bills on first reading—Act to confer additional power on law judges; Act to exempt pianos and organs from levy and sale on execution from distress for rent; Act to provide for transferring awards of arbitrators; Act to validate sales and conveyances under decrees of the courts of the Commonwealth by persons irregularly or improperly appointed or defectively qualified; Act relating to investments held by executors, trustees and other fiduciaries; Act conferring additional jurisdiction on Orphans' Courts; Further supplement to an act to provide for the admission of certain classes of insane into hospitals for the insane in the Commonwealth, and their discharge therefrom, approved April 20, 1869; An act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases; An act to suppress vagrancy; Supplement to an act to authorize the Governor to appoint additional notaries public; Act to protect the children of the Commonwealth in their right to acquire useful trades; Supplement to an act to relieve laborers, workingmen and journeymen from certain prosecutions in indictments for conspiracy under the criminal laws of the Commonwealth, approved June 14, 1872; Act relating to bail for stay of execution in cases where such bail is likely to prove insolvent.

Adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE.

The House met at 7:30 P. M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Clarke.

The House concurred in the Senate joint resolution appointing a committee to examine the fishways at Columbia and Donegal Springs.

Letters, petitions, memorials, &c., were presented and referred, as follows:

Petitions of citizens of Fayette county against the repeal of the local option law.

Petition of citizens of Southwestern Pennsylvania praying for the enforcement of the law to prevent banks from receiving more than six per cent. interest.

Petition of citizens of Indiana asking the passage of a stay law for the period of two years.

Act to incorporate a State Agricultural Society.

Act to regulate the fare of passenger street railways.

Act to regulate the rate of legal advertising.

Mr. Plummer moved that a committee of three of the House be appointed to investigate the charges of abuses in the Reform School of Western Pennsylvania. Laid over for the present.

Mr. Talley reported from the Ways and Means Committee, a bill to increase the officers of the Senate and House, with a negative recommendation; also a bill in regard to unseated lands.

Mr. Harman—Act to pay into the school fund the unexpended balances of counties of the State; also act to revise the penal laws.

Mr. Hays, of Allegheny—Authorizing bridge companies to enforce their franchise within 3,000 feet of other bridges; also act in regard to running county lines; also for the settlement of disputes between miners and employers.

The House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 A. M.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 12, 1876.

If an influx of bills is any sign of business, then the two Houses may be said to be actively employed. Over sixty have been introduced in the Senate, and over two hundred in the House, and the work has but just begun. Quite a number of bills were reported from committees today, and many more will be reported to-morrow. As soon as these are printed the work of legislation will begin in earnest.

The bills so far brought forward are principally copies of those which were not finally acted upon at the close of the last session. Very little new legislation has been offered, and I can hear of no new bills of general importance.

Among the bills thus brought up for renewed consideration are the bill to fix the salaries of county officers in counties having over 150,000 inhabitants; the bill to secure to the children of the State the right to acquire useful trades; the appropriation bills which failed to reach the Governor last year; the bill to fix the salaries of the Supreme Judges, and to create a State Board of Health; and among the new measures, is one to divide the counties of the State into five classes, and an amendment to the Constitution, offered by Mr. Albright, to prevent the formation of judicial districts having less than 50,000 inhabitants and to restore the old associate judge system, in districts having less than three law judges.

The most important bill yet introduced is one read in place by Mr. Newmyer, by request, to regulate appropriations made by the Councils, and prevent extra appropriations until the revenue to meet them has been provided for. The first section of this proposes that the Councils of all cities in this State shall annually, in the month of April, prepare a careful estimate of all the probable revenue for the municipal year then next ensuing, and pass ordinances appropriating the same for the various items of expenditure necessary in carrying on the city government during the municipal year as aforsaid, and in no case shall the total amount of such appropriations exceed the estimated yearly revenue, the levy and collection of which has been legally provided for, and at no times thereafter during the said municipal year shall the Councils of any city make any additional appropriation whatever, unless the City Treasurer shall first certify to said Councils that there is money in the City Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the payment thereof, or that the revenues for the year will be sufficiently in excess of the estimates to warrant such appropriation; and all such appropriations shall be explicit in their objects. Appropriations for special improvements under authority of law, the method of payment of which has been legally provided for, shall not be affected by this act. The second section provides that any person offending against the provisions of this act, if in office, shall be subject to removal therefrom, and be liable to the city for any moneys obtained in violations thereof. This act shall not take effect until after March 1, 1876, and laws inconsistent herewith are repealed.

This is, practically, the Worthington law of Ohio, and is the only remedy against the accumulation of floating debts in cities. It not only compels cities to pay as they go, but to limit their expenditures to their incomes.

Mr. Albright's amendment reads as follows: "Whenever a county shall contain fifty thousand inhabitants or upward it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law for every 50,000 population that the same contains. Counties having a population less than 50,000 shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, be attached to contiguous districts as the General Assembly may provide, but no district shall contain less than 50,000 of population. In every county excepting those which alone compose a district, and have three or more judges learned in law, the several courts provided for in the first section of this article shall be composed of the judge or judges learned in the law, and two associate judges not required to be learned in the law, and such associate judges shall hold their office for five years."

Another new measure is to compel city passenger railways to reduce their fares to five cents a trip.

The temper of the House, as I think I remarked once before, is much milder and more tractable than it was last year. There are fewer attempts to get on the high horse and ride rough-shod over every one in the way. There is now every probability that the two Houses will come to an amicable understanding. The Ways and Means Committee of the House met today, and had a friendly conference with the Finance Committee of the Senate and the State Treasurer. No bill has as yet been matured to divert enough revenue to the general fund to enable it to meet the ordinary expenses of government; but the necessity for it is generally felt and acknowledged. The general fund is now $600,000 short of the demands upon it for last year, and that much more is needed for the current year. Thus at least $1,200,000 more revenue must be provided for, and probably $1,500,000; and this can be done only by the imposition of new taxes, which no one favors, or by changing the direction of a portion of the present revenue from the sinking fund to the general fund.

SPECIAL.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 13, 1876.

The reports of bills from committees were quite numerous, to-day, in both Houses. The Senate has thirty bills on its calendar for Monday, and the House has about a hundred; so that both of them will have plenty of work before them, after the inauguration is over. It is not probable that either House will get down to its business, in solid earnest, until that event is over.

The only legislation that seems to be pressing is that needed to provide revenue for the general fund of the Treasury, and no bill for that purpose has as yet been presented. In the meantime, every member and officer is suffering for the pay which the Treasury cannot disburse. Worse than this, if worse can be, is the refusal of the postmaster to furnish stamps until the money for them is forthcoming. This will soon shut off the correspondence of members if a remedy for it is not found. A portion of the Representatives got a supply of stamps before the postmaster shut down, and the Senators got a supply of fifteen dollars each, which is now about exhausted; so that there is howling all along the line. It is to be presumed that, as the machinery cannot move without motive power, the House will soon consent to arrange the revenues to suit the public necessities.

I see, by the Allegheny *Mail*, that the County Controller has addressed an open letter to our representatives, protesting against the extension of the Penn avenue act to Allegheny city. As this remonstrance appears to be particularly addressed to Messrs. McNeill and Long, it is to be regretted that they did not consult the Controller before venturing upon the introduction of such legislation. If he will be so kind as to overlook this unintended transgression, they will probably be too considerate to do it again. It is a happy thing for them that there is some one at home to look after their consiences and tell them precisely what to do.

The Penn avenue act, if extended to cities of the third class, leaves it in the hands of Councils to decide whether any work shall be done under it, or not. The control of the whole matter is lodged in the representatives of the people, and no work can be done at the cost of the parties interested without the consent of Councils and the assent of a majority of the property holders on the street or streets to be improved. Mr. McNeill's act applies, I believe, only to streets already partly improved and unfinished, and as they can be finished only under some such law, it seems a hardship to refuse it. The City Solicitor, I understand, drew the act referred to, and it is fair to conclude, from the lack of remonstrances since last winter, when the bill was first introduced, that the people generally approve it. It passed the Senate last winter, and failed in the House only for want of time; and as no objection was then made to it, after full publicity had been given to its provisions, the members from Allegheny city may safely infer that they are faithfully representing their constituents in reintroducing it for consideration.

I have never favored the general policy of the Penn avenue act, and I presume that none of our representatives, here, would permit any act to pass making it permanent in its operations; but as a temporary expedient to finish improvements in which only partial progress has been made, and which cannot be finished in any other way, it is not subject to the objection which would lie to its adoption as a permanent measure. If properly guarded, and confined to a few projects at present unfortunately tied up, it may be tolerated, if not absoluted approved. The doctrine of "pay as you go" is undoubtedly the true one; but it may not be possible to get out of old difficulties under its sway. When they are cleared out of the way, the municipalities will be wise if they take a fresh start under the impulse of the conviction that incurring debt for *any* purpose should be forced to rest under a perpetual prohibition.

The preparations for the inauguration of Governor Hartranft are in a forward state, and the prospect now is that it will be a grand display. Nothing but bad weather, such as we had three years ago on inauguration day, can prevent an imposing demonstration. I wish, most heartily, our people could be brought down to the severe simplicity, in such matters, that would dispense with such gaudy shows, but it seems impossible to bring that about. The Governor would, if he had been left to his own judgment, have had no parade whatever, and I honor him for having protested against it.

SPECIAL.

National Republican Committee.

Convention to be Held in Cincinnati, June 14.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The Republican National Committee met this morning in the Arlington Hotel and was called to order by ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, who said: "The National Committee has assembled for the purpose of taking the first step in the Presidential campaign for the present year. Its duties are very simple—the fixing of the time and place for the holding of the National Convention."

The Clerk, Hon. Wm. Chandler, called the roll, when it was found that eighteen of the original members were present and thirteen gentlemen represented by proxy. After debate, all the proxies were admitted.

The committee then heard one member from each delegation from cities asking that the National Convention be held at the places they named.

General Garfield said the Convention ought to be held where it would do the most good to the Republican party. Ohio was now one of the closest of the Republican States, but he hoped it would not be so in the future, and it was also one of the great Western States, and would lead in the election in October next, in company with Maine, New Hampshire and Indiana. We cannot afford to lose Ohio, and save the election to the Republican party. As to the city of Cleveland, sufficient money had been subscribed to build a wigwam and to furnish all the other necessary accommodations.

Mr. Sherwin, of Cleveland, made a few remarks in favor of that city.

Governor Noyes gave reasons why the Convention should be held at Cincinnati. The Ohio delegation was here in behalf of no particular Presidential candidate, and he showed the political advantages of holding the Convention there. The Exposition building would hold 15,000 persons, and the hotel accommodations were amply sufficient.

Mr. Medill advocated Chicago, and spoke of arrangements made with railroad companies for tickets at reduced rates, showing easy and cheap access to the city. Hotel accommodations are ample, with graduated prices. The inter-State Exhibition building is the largest structure in this country, with the exception perhaps of the Centennial main building, and is well suited in all its appointments for the Convention. It will seat from 25,000 to 30,000 persons. In addition to the space required for the Convention, he presented also other considerations why Chicago should be selected.

Saratoga Springs, Philadelphia, Washington, New York and San Francisco were urged, and Mr. Cresswell, of West Virginia, invited the Convention to meet at Wheeling.

An informal vote was then taken *viva voce*, for fixing the place of meeting, with the following result: Cincinnati, fifteen; Chicago, nine; Philadelphia, nine; Cleveland, four; Saratoga Springs, two; Boston, one; New York, one; St. Louis, one, and Washington, one.

The formal vote was then taken, with the following result: Cincinnati, twenty; Chicago, seven; Philadelphia, one. Twenty-one votes are necessary to a choice.

Two ballots were subsequently taken, with this result: Cincinnati, twenty; Philadelphia, sixteen; Chicago, seven. No choice.

An adjournment was then voted, Mr. Frye suggesting that members wished to return to the House of Representatives, where important votes were to be taken on the amnesty question.

Senators Howe and Morton and Messrs. William E. Chandler, Gorham and Fulton were appointed a committee to prepare the usual call for the Convention.

Mr. Van Horn, in the discussion about the place for holding the Convention, presented the claims of St. Louis.

The Committee reassembled at 7 o'clock, when the Chairman stated that the first business in order was the selection of a place for holding the National Convention, but as there was a misunderstanding concerning the hour of meeting, the Committee took up the report of the sub-committee on a call for the Convention, in order to afford time for absent members to arrive. The Committee considered the call for the Convention and after slight amendments, adopted it.

The committee then agreed to vote by ballot, instead of *viva voce*, for the selection of place for holding the Convention, and on the ninth ballot, Cincinnati was chosen, as follows: Cincinnati, twenty-two; Chicago, eighteen; Philadelphia, three. The Chair having announced that Cincinnati was chosen as the place for the Convention, on motion of Mr. Scammon, of Chicago, the selection was made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Vanhorn, of Missouri, Wednesday, the fourteenth day of June, was designated as the time of meeting.

It was resolved that when this Committee adjourn, it adjourn to meet in Cincinnati on Tuesday, the fourteenth of June.

Governor Morgan expressed his gratification that the business of the Committee had been harmoniously transacted, and on motion the Committee adjourned.

THE CALL.

The next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, will be held in the city of Cincinnati, Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1876, at twelve o'clock, noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

In calling conventions for the election of delegates, the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party affiliations, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country, by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage, without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful and capable officers, who are in favor of making such reforms in the Government as experience may from time to time suggest: who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor; who hold that the common school system is the bulwark of American liberty and should be maintained absolutely from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the Government should continue to be confined to those who adhere to the principles of 1776 and support them, as incorporated in the Constitution and laws, and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of national unity in this Centennial anniversary of the birth of the Republic.

[Signed] E. D. MORGAN.
Chairman Republican Committe.
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1876.

REPUBLICANS GENERALLY SATISFIED.

The selection of Cincinnati as the place, and June 14 as the time of holding the Republican National Convention, meets with general approval among prominent Republicans here. The decision in favor of Cincinnati was owing to the support given by the friends of Philadelphia. The comments on the call are likewise favorable. It is considered to express the great issues which will doubtless enter into the campaign. The time was made later than heretofore advocated, as it was thought Congress will have adjourned and members interested in particular candidates will be able to be present.

WHAT GRANT THINKS OF IT.

Immediately after the committee adjourned, the President was informed of their action and was handed a copy of the call. It is learned that he expressed his approbation.

HOW BLAINE'S FRIENDS REGARD IT.

The friends of Mr. Blaine say that unfair tactics were resorted to by Senator Morton. It seems that a number of votes were cast by proxy and all the proxies were cast for Cincinnati, which was the place most of all desired by Morton. They charge that the Indiana Senator commenced two months ago to gather these proxies, and that it was done so quietly that no one knew of it till the proxies were presented.

BEEF AND HOG PRODUCTS.

Movements of Provisions for November and December.

CHICAGO, January 14.—Secretary Howard, of the Pork Packers' Association of the United States, reports the following movement of provisions for the month of December and from November 1 to December 31, as obtained from advance slips to the Bureau of Statistics at Washington:

Aggregate exports of beef products for December, 9,154,590 pounds; value, $909,858.

Aggregate exports of hog products for December, 66,484,316 pounds; value, $8,036,768.

Aggregate exports of beef products from November 1 to December 31, 16,772,259 pounds; value, $1,602,498.

Aggregate exports of hog products from November 1 to December 31, 103,581,464 pounds; value, $1,276,928.

Aggregate imports of beef products for December, 30,312 pounds; value, $2,227.

Aggregate imports of hog products for December, 6,314 pounds; value, $115.

Aggregate imports of beef products from November 1st to December 31 36,170 pounds; value, $2,660.

Aggregate imports of hog products from November 1 to December 319,207 pounds; value, $1,458.

The reports are from thirteen ports—Baltimore, Boston, Burlington, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, New Haven, New Orleans, New York, Ogdensburg, Philadelphia, Port Huron and Portland.

The death of Father Tom Burke occurred at the residence of his mother, in Galway, Ireland, on the 15th of December last. Information had been received in this country of his illness. He became very prominent in 1873 from his controversy here with Froude the historian.

THE SHIP HARVEST QUEEN

Sunk by the Steamer Adriatic in the Irish Channel.

Thirty Lives Supposed to be Lost.

Singular Conduct of the Steamer's Captain.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The loss of the Harvest Queen is now established beyond doubt. Captain Cunningham, of the Black Ball Line, was dispatched from Liverpool to Wexford with instructions to examine the spars and forecastle washed ashore near Tuskar Light, and report if they were portions of the Harvest Queen. The sad news is at hand that Captain Cunningham fully identifies the fragments as parts of the ship about which so much anxiety has lately been manifested. This announcement is made in company with another which, if true—and there now seems little doubt as to its authenticity—tends to place the captain of the steamship Adriatic in an equivocal light. It has been stated—and the statement is verified by one of the passengers of the Adriatic—that on the night of the 30th of December that steamer came in collision with a ship, name unknown. A reference to the log of the Adriatic will show that no collision is mentioned, a defect with Captain Jennings has yet to explain. It is strange that the officers should deny that any collision took place, when Mr. Yard, one of the passengers, positively states that one did occur, and that the steamer stopped her engines for two hours.

When the steamer Adriatic, of the White Star Line, reached port on Sunday last it was noticed that her bulwarks and bow railing were stove in, and the attention of loungers about the piers was drawn to the rapidity with which repairs were being made. The captain made the usual report, exhibited a log bearing upon it only records of fair weather and plain sailing, and no inkling was given of a sea tragedy. There are some, too, of opinion that this marine disaster, which so much care has been taken to cloak over, throws considerable light upon the fate of the missing Harvest Queen. Yesterday information was received from authentic sources that on the first day of her last voyage across the Atlantic the Adriatic ran into and sunk a vessel in the Irish channel, the entire crew of which perished. It was also suggested that the collision was rather from carelessness than from accident, and that the officers of the steamer were responsible for it. A reporter then hunted up some of the crew of the Adriatic on shore, who were not so uncommunicative as their superiors, and from them elicited the following interesting facts:

On Thursday, December 30, the Adriatic left port and was steaming down the Irish channel before a stiff breeze. About half-past two on Friday morning, when she was off Moyne Head the man on the lookout, one Phil Hamilton by name, sighted a vessel on the starboard tack and just in the path of the Adriatic, which was tacking to port. He at once gave the alarm, the man at the wheel put the helm hard a port, and the steamer changed her course. About ten minutes passed and then Hamilton gave the alarm again, for the helm had been reversed and the two vessels were closing fast upon each other. It was a starry night and against the sky the lookout man could easily trace the outlines of a large ship or bark. A moment passed, and then, with a crash, the Adriatic dashed into the bow of the stranger. The engine was at once reversed and the steamer backed a mile or two. "Lower the boats," rang from the quarter deck, but hardly had the men reached them when a counter order was given. They were finally loosed from the davits and manned, but as they were rowed away the lights of the strange vessel sank lower and lower till they reached the water's edge, and then hull, masts and all sank out of sight. The sailors say that the cries of the drowning men could be distinctly heard, and that they gave directions, as they floated for a moment, as to the course to take to find them. The whole affair, these rough, seafaring people think, forms one of the most disgraceful sea tragedies of which there is any record.

The Harvest Queen went from San Francisco to Queenstown, where she arrived on December 20. She was immediately ordered to proceed to Liverpool, and her course there lay in the track of the Adriatic.

The jib sheets, pennants and blocks and part of the outer jibs of the ship which was sunk are now—according to the sailors' stories—on board the Adriatic. The blocks from their peculiar construction seem to be of American make.

The Harvest Queen had thirty persons on board, all of whom are supposed to be lost.

HOMICIDE AT MASSILLON.

Edward Richardson Shot by His Wife,

Who Alleges that it Was Done in Self-Defense.

Indignation of the Citizens and Hints of Lynch Law.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MASSILLON, O., January 17, 1876.

Edward Richardson, one of our oldest, most prominent and respected grocery merchants, a member of City Council from the Second ward, was shot in his bedroom, about two o'clock on Sunday morning, with a pistol in the hands of his wife, and instantly killed. The ball entered his left temple and lodged in the center of his brain. Mrs. Richardson confesses the deed, but says that while she was asleep he cut her across the throat with a razor; that she took the pistol from a chair beside the bed, when he wrested that from her and shot her in the left side, and that in the consequent tussle she got the pistol and shot him, killing him instantly. Mrs. Richardson has a very slight scratch across her neck and a mere flesh wound from the pistol ball in the left side. In sifting the evidence before the coroner's jury and taking the opinion of all the impression is that the wounds on Mrs. Richardson were produced by her own hands, after she had premeditatedly shot her husband. Intense excitement prevailed yesterday, with rumors that miners north of the city were organizing and would come here and resort to lynch law in Mrs. Richardson's case. Deceased was very popular with the miners. He was an Englishman and years ago was a miner.

CINCINNATI.

Will of the Late Thomas Kirby Contested by General Banning and Donn Piatt—A Couple of Women and Five Illegitimate Children among the Devisees.

CINCINNATI, January 14.—The will of Timothy Kirby, who died recently, leaving an estate of something over a million dollars, was taken to the Probate Court yesterday, but, owing to the strange bequests made by the deceased, steps were immediately taken to prevent the probate of the will, by General Banning and Donn Piatt. It appears that Mary Francis, a notorious character of Cuminsville, a suburb of the city, where Kirby resided, claims to have been the wife of the deceased and is left by the will fifty thousand dollars. Five bastards, whom the deceased mentions as his adopted children, are placed on an equal footing with the legitimate children. The latter are made trustees for a period of fifteen years for the former. A handsome bequest was also made Mrs. Fox, another woman. It seems that the entire estate has been frittered away in this manner. Dr. Thomas Wood, who had known the deceased for a number of years, testified in court this morning that the deceased was a monomaniac, that he was infatuated with the woman Frances, and submitted to intolerable abuse from her. Other witnesses to the will, it is presumed, will testify in a similar manner, and the will will probably be set aside. The affair causes a great sensation.

CHICAGO WHISKY FRAUDS.

Nearly All Prominent Distillers of the City Plead Guilty.

CHICAGO, January 14.—The following whisky distillers, who are under indictment for revenue frauds, appeared before Judge Boutell, in the United States District Court to-day, and entered the plea of guilty on the first count of their several indictments, which charges them with conspiracy to defraud the Government: James Rolle, Anton Junker, George Miller, H. C. Fredericks, Gholson G. Russell, Parker K. Mason, J. P. Furlong, W. S Gilson, B. M. Ford (for Ford, Oliver & Co), C. D. Fee, R. P. Hutchins, David Cochrane and Frank A. Eastman (for Mersereau, Eastman and Gilson). Mr. Williamson, of the firm of Hutchins & Cochrane, plead not guilty. These gentlemen own or represent nearly all the prominent distilleries in the city.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1876.

Diplomatic and Consular Bill.

The House Committee on Appropriations met to-day for the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. The Secretary of State and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs were present, by invitation. The Secretary said that the salaries at present paid to the Diplomatic Representatives of the United States abroad, were not excessive; that they were barely sufficient to pay the absolutely necessary expenses incident to a residence near a foreign court. In regard to the consolidation of the South American missions, he did not favor such a step, for the reason that the political, if not the commercial, interests involved rendered such a step inexpedient. It was proposed by the Committee to consolidate Peru, Bolivia and Chili into one legation, Ecuador, New Grenada and Venezeula into another, and Buenos Ayres, Uruguay and Paraguay into another, leaving Brazil to remain as at present. The Secretary said that to withdraw any of the legations now existing in the South American States, would be depriving Americans of many of the advantages of trade which they now enjoy, and would ultimately result in a preponderation of influence of European Governments, which might indirectly jeopordize the interests of the United States and their citizens. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs sustained Secretary Fish. No action was taken, but it is the determination of the Appropriation Committee to make a strike, regardless of consequences.

Specie Resumption.

The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day had a consultation on specie resumption. It was decided not to determine upon a measure in the shape of a bill until some necessary information, especially as to the amount of coin in the Treasury, was received. It is intimated that, while the majority of the Committee favor hard money, they are opposed to specie resumption in the shape that it now stands upon the statute books. It is therefore probable that a bill will be reported materially modifying the existing legislation on the subject.

The President's Views.

In this same connection it may be mentioned, that the statement which has been made that the President has declared that the carrying out of the act of 1875, providing for specie resumption in 1879, he now considers impracticable, is erroneous. The President states that he does not favor the repeal of that act, and that it is entirely feasible to carry it into execution; that some supplementary legislation would facilitate that end, and is, in a great measure, essential to its success.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1876.

Postal Appropriation and Accommodation.

The Postmaster General to-day, in speaking of the proposed reduction by the Democratic Committee on Appropriations of amounts to be allowed for the postal service, said that he did not intend to take any steps to dissuade them from carrying out their purpose; that he should adapt the mail facilities to the means placed at his disposal. He said that the increased population and the spread of settlements demand an extension of mail routes, and of necessity require increased expenditures, but if they give him but one-half, he will cut the service down one-half and the people will then have to lay the blame where it belongs. In regard to the figures asked by the committee, the Postmaster General said that they will find them all in his report.

The Amnesty Debate.

The defeat of the Amnesty bill to include Jeff. Davis, is attributed to the superior parliamentary skill of Blaine. Randall, Cox and the other demolished Democratic leaders are very bitter at the result. There is a diversity of opinion on the proprieties of the discussion. The Democrats feel very much chargrined in permitting themselves to be drawn out and show their hands. Their part of remaining on their good behavior, in anticipation of the coming elections, has been a failure, and the people see the Democratic party in its true light, as the advocate of treason and the apologist of traitors.

Body Snatching.

From the current issue of the Saltsburg, Pa., *Press* we learn that on the 7th of last October Mrs. Kirkland, wife of Mr. James Kirkland, residing near Livermore, Westmoreland county, died very suddenly, and the remains were interred in the cemetery of that village. About a month ago a suspicion was aroused that the grave had been desecrated, and as the matter was discussed from day to day, the conviction became more fixed, amounting almost to a certainty, that such was the case. This determined some of the friends of the deceased to make an investigation, which they proceeded to carry into execution on the night of the 6th instant. When they got down to about half the depth of the grave, the shroud, shoes and stockings of deceased were found mingled with the earth, having been stripped from the dead body and thrown back into the grave, after it had been about half refilled by the parties who stole the body. To get the shroud from the dead body it had been ripped open on the back. A further investigation brought to light the fact that the lid of the coffin had been broken in to get the body out, after which the coffin had been filled with stones and earth. After the truth of the desecration had been thus verified, the friends set about an investigation. An arrest was made, a hearing had, but no proof being elicited, the party was discharged. Intense excitement exists in the neighborhood in regard to the matter, and every effort is being made to discover the guilty parties, for it is supposed that more than one person was engaged in resurrecting the body.

Illegality of Red Cloud Commission and Geological Surveys and Explorations in Indian Country.

The investigation ordered into Indian expenditures has in prospect some very interesting developments connected with the Black Hills business. It seems that everything that has been done in connection with this matter was in direct violation of treaties and of laws. The expedition of General Custer into the Black Hills country was in direct violation of treaty stipulations with the Indians. The Red Cloud Commission, appointed to treat for the cession of the Black Hills country, was organized in direct violation of law. The geological survey of the Black Hills, conducted under the charge of Professor Janney, was also in plain violation of law. Section 2,406 of the Revised Statutes prescribes that there shall be no further geological surveys by the Government, unless hereafter authorized by law. Section 3,681 of the Revised Statutes expressly prohibits any payment of money on account of any commission, except military and naval court martials, until special appropriations for such commission shall have been made by law. The accounting officers of the Treasury paid out some $12,000 for the expenses of the Red Cloud survey, in ignorance of the law. On discovering the same they refused to pay anything further. It is said that neither the President, the Secretary of the Interior nor the Senators who were on the Red Cloud Commission, were aware of the illegality of their action until it was discovered by the accounting officers of the Treasury. It is understood that either the President or the Secretary of the Interior will now have to send a communication to Congress asking for legal sanction for what has been done and a special appropriation to pay the expenses. The whole matter has been kept very quiet, and is now known to but very few. It seems strange that the lawmakers on the commission did not know what they were about.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1876.

Case of Parkman, Brooks & Co.

The investigation of Parkman, Brooks & Co., in the Treasury Department, is about completed and the facts will be laid before the Grand Jury in a few days. It appears that Parkman, Brooks & Co., during the war, were engaged in the cotton business. In the course of their operations they borrowed $57,000 from the fiscal agent of the United States at Memphis, during the operations of the troops in that section. The money belonged to the Government, and Parkman, Brooks & Co. failed to return the amount. Subsequently that firm put in a claim against the Government for $60,000, the value of cotton seized. The claim was passed and the amount, instead of being applied on their indebtedness to the Government, was paid out. It is believed that the evidence elicited in the investigation will lead to the indictment of ex-Assistant Secretary Sawyer, W. S. Hayne, Commissioner of Customs at the time the claim was passed and paid out, and of Parkman, Brooks & Co., who received the money. It is also intimated that the payment of this money will lead to the deposition of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, R. W. Tayler, on the same grounds on which was based the removal of Second Comptroller Brodhead and Auditor Rutherford, that is, neglect to exercise the proper vigilance in the payment of money out of the Treasury. The Secretary is determined to sift this to the bottom.

Cuban Affairs—Misstatements Corrected.

A statement has been circulated that the replies of all the Powers to the American note have been received; that the President, on Monday or Tuesday next, will communicate to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a full statement of the negotiations on his part concerning the Spanish question; and that this will be supplemented by a special message to Congress on Cuban affairs generally. It can be said authentically that there is no truth in any of the above statements. The negotiations are still pending, and at the proper time will be stated, with the results, but not within the time above indicated.

The Death of Amnesty.

Randall and Cox and other Democrats who participated in the late debate, say that amnesty is dead. They evidently have realized that they have hoisted themselves by their own petard.

Democratic Appeals to Speaker Kerr to call off the Amnesty Barkers.

Speaker Kerr has received one hundred and fifty telegrams from prominent Democrats, urging him to use his influence against any further agitation of the amnesty question. The Democrats have evidently discovered that they have flushed the wrong bird.

Hill's Speech a Republican Campaign Document.

The Republican Campaign Committee has ordered the printing of many thousand copies of Ben. Hill's speech as actually delivered in the House, containing the expressions which he expurged in the *Congressional Record*.

Proposed Transfer of Indian Bureau.

The War Department, at the request of the Committee on Civil Service Reforms, has submitted a plan for the transfer of the Indian service to that Department, the Secretary of War to have all the powers hitherto exercised by the Secretary of the Interior, the civil agents to be dismissed and army officers to assume charge, *ex officio*, without additional compensation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1876.

Secretary Fish Consults with Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Secretary of State has intimated that he is prepared to comply with the resolution of the House calling for the correspondence in regard to Cuba. It is understood, however, that the documents relating to the more recent negotiations are not in such form as would render it expedient to make them public. The Secretary of State had a long conference to-day with the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in reference to the consolidation of diplomatic missions and consulates. It was arranged that the Chairman of that committee and of the Committee on Appropriations should confer, in the hopes of effecting a modification of the views of the latter committee, which are decidedly for consolidation.

White's Amnesty Bill.

The refusal of the House to suspend the rules to pass Mr. White's Amnesty bill, indicated that Randall and his friends, after their discomfiture last week, are determined not to be tripped up again, despite their desire to pass such a measure. It is probable that Mr. Banks' bills, which contemplates a vote on Jeff. Davis, will be reported back from the Judiciary Committee.

Parkman, Brooks & Co.

The Secretary of the Treasury said today that the Republican party was always the party of reform and would remedy irregularities within its own lines. The cotton cases, which are now undergoing investigation, have been kept very quiet, in order to await the action of the Grand Jury. It is alleged that in the passage of the claims of Parkman, Brooks & Co. ex-Assistant Secretary Sawyer altered an indorsement so as to make it read "Approved." It is stated by the accounting officers that this influenced its passage. There are intimations, however, which reflect upon the vigilance of First Auditor Mahan and First Comptroller Tayler. The papers were submitted to the Grand Jury to-day, and it is believed there is no doubt of the indictment of Sawyer and Haines.

The Centennial Appropriation.

The passage of the Centennial appropriation is very generally conceded. There are twenty names on the list of speakers who will favor the bill, and two (Stenger, of Pennsylvania, and Willis, of New York) who will speak against it.

A Pittsburgh Appointment.

Representative Robbins, of the Fifth Pennsylvania district (Philadelphia), having one of the four appointments in to Pennsylvania—that of Index Clerk—has named J. C. Barr, of Pittsburgh for the office. As a result, a horde of Democrats from the gentleman's district are raising a great clamor.

Democratic National Convention.

A letter has been received here from Augustus Scheil, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, fixing the twenty-second of February and Washington as the time and place for the meeting of the committee to determine upon a time and place for holding the National Convention.

The Democratic leaders are in a row over Lamar's appointments on the Democratic Committee. Speaker Kerr last night expostulated, but to no avail. Two of the members have been very notorious here in all sorts of schemes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1876.

LIMITATION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

The House Committee on Judiciary today, on motion of Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, who previously voted with the majority of the committee, reconsidered its action with reference to the limit of the term of the Presidential office. The committee, after discussion, agreed to present a constitutional amendment fixing the term of the office at four years and thereafter forever making the incumbent of the office ineligible for re-election.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Hon. Heister Clymer, member of Congress, of Pennsylvania, has been designated Chairman of the National Democratic Campaign Committee. The announcement of the full committee will be made in a few days.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending January 11, 1876. Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL, by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

M. B. Coburn, Meadville—Hat and coat hook.
J. De Haven, Pittsburgh—Boiler.
A. French, Philadelphia—Lamp.
F. D. Kramer, Philadelphia—Sofa bedstead.
W. Talbot, Pittsburgh—Metal shearing machine.
W. W. Piper, Pittsburgh—Spark arrester.
H. J. Blakeslee, Concord township—Swings.
H. P. M. Birkenbine, Philadelphia—Compressing air for operating valves.
J. Browing, Philadelphia—Pipe wrench.
W. Crumbie, Rouseville—Pipe wrench.
A. C. Faivre, Meadville—Breech-loading fire arm.
W. H. King, Philadelphia—Stamping and embossing soap.
D. Masters, Penn Station—Clothes drier.
W. Sellers, Philadelphia—Drilling machine.
B. F. W. Auban, Lancaster—Indexes.
G. Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh—Air brake valve.
G. C. Bailey, Pittsburgh—Hydrant.
T. Bingham, Pittsburgh—Faucet.
E. Brady, Philadelphia—Paper collar.
J. Browning, Philadelphia—Manufacture of bolt blanks.
T. J. Byrne, Erie—Device for drawing beer.
H. C. Cassel, Philadelphia—Stove.
E. W. Dickerson, Philadelphia—Tobacco stains.
A. T. Doster, Bethlehem—Culinary boiler.
E. B. English, Philadelphia—Receptacle for storing lime.
L. Gerber, Pittsburgh—Swages for shaping mattocks.
J. D. Kelly, Pittsburgh—Newel posts.
L. D. Gorton, Philadelphia—Improvement in articles of food for pastry, &c.
W. W. Hubbell, Philadelphia—Washing machine.
W. H. Hunt, Philadelphia—Disinfecting apparatus for privy seats.
J. H. Mabbett, Philadelphia—Chair.
W. McIlvain, Philadelphia—Boiler for stoves.
J. C. Kiem, Pittsburgh—Machine for dressing picks.
E. Lane, Sharpsburg—Oil distilling process.
W. H. Lilly, Bethlehem—Butter worker.
E. C. Luks, Shenandoah—Plate lifter.
J. B. McCormick, Armagh, and J. L. Brown, Bookville—Water wheel.
J. B. McCormick, Armagh, and J. L. Brown, Bookville—Water wheel.
J. C. Moore, Philadelphia—Fire escape.
F. A. Phillippi, Reading—Spinning tops.
L. A. Roberts, Hyde Park—Locomotive truck.
G. Shelley, Wilkesbarre—Hydrant.
A. B. Stevens, Philadelphia—Spring tilting chair.
C. H. Vante, Philadelphia—Apparatus for emptying privy vaults.
G. Wilkins, Meadville—Wooden shoe.
W. W. Wood, Pittsburgh—Manufacture of planished sheet iron.
Reissue—A. Barker, Wyoming—Soldering and unsoldering can caps.
Design—H. H. Delacroix, Philadelphia—Printing type.
H. Ihlenberg, Philadelphia—Printing type.
H. Ihlenberg, Philadelphia—Printing type.

OHIO.

T. F. Bryan, Columbus—Fifth wheel.
F. M. Burdian, Medina—Eaves trough hanger.
W. H. & W. J. Clark and O. Kithredge, Salem—Sheet metal scroll cutter.
W. H. & W. J. Clark and O. Kithredge, Salem—Machine for making sheet metal moldings.
W. J. Clark, Salem—Tinners' fire pot.
J. Lee, Masillon—Post hole digger.
F. W. Benjamin, Sheffield—Saw filing machine.
A. Hand, Cleveland—Billiard table cushion.
R. Hug, Cincinnati—Lawn sprinkler.
J. Lawman, Cincinnati—Tilting chair.
P. Neff, Gambier—Manufacture of lampblack.
E. Parson, Cleveland—Suspender.
P. Brailly, Bellaire—Metallic corner for coffins.
A. J. Creigh, Mansfield—Supplying air to furnaces.
S. A. Ellis, Ottawa—Pump cylinder.
H. Heckel, Cincinnati—Supplying air to furnaces.
W. J. Clark, Salem—Soldering benches.
J. B. Potts, Columbus—Pavement.
E. J. Schneider, Dayton—Ladder.
J. H. Thomas, Springfield—Horse rake.
J. E. White, Cleveland—Grain car.
T. B. Wigle, Mansfield—Nut lock.
Reissue—W. W. Baldwin, Cleveland—Magazine stove.
A. Boneman, Lancaster—Corn sheller.
W. C. Margedant, Hamilton—Planing machine.
Trade Mark—Proctor & Gamble, Cincinnati—Soap.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1876.

SENATE.

After the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. DAVIS called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the books of the Treasury Department, etc., and addressed the Senate thereon.

Mr. DAVIS said that in examining the finance reports of the Secretary of the Treasury that have been made for previous years, he had discovered many alterations of figures, involving large amounts, causing them to differ widely from each other as to the transactions of the Treasury Department in the same years. He quoted extensively from the annual reports of the Navy, War, Pensions and Indian Affairs Departments, making comparisons as to receipts and expenditures for several years, and claimed that the figures in some years showed an increase in expenses and the public debt, in the aggregate of many millions of dollars, and a large decrease in revenue collections. The amounts were increased and decreased, as occasion might require, by addition or subtraction from loans and treasury notes, and if there were errors or frauds an opportunity was given to attempt to cover them up under that head. He also quoted from the public debt statements for several yeas, and claimed that there were gross discrepancies between the figures of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Register of the Treasury, and also that figures had been changed. No matter, he said, it should be claimed that the books of the Secretary of the Treasury and Register differ, and no matter if these officers have different systems of bookkeeping, there can be no satisfactory way in which to explain or answer why solemn official reports made to Congress and published to the country, and repeated year after year, should, years afterward, be changed in the manner shown.

Mr. DAVIS' speech was necessarily largely confined to statistics, and speaking of the discrepancies in the annual reports, he said: "The figures and changes I have referred to in the official reports are so very large, and the amounts so enormous, that I can hardly believe them myself; but after a careful and earnest examination of facts in reference thereto, and such information as I could obtain after consultation with different officers of the Treasury Department, I am forced to declare that I can find no satisfactory explanation of them. If there is one, I should be glad to have it. If there is a Senator upon the floor or an officer of the Government who can make a plain and satisfactory explanation of these changes and discrepancies, I hope he will lose no time in making himself heard, for, in my judgment, if it is incapable of explanation, it is more dangerous than any default, no matter what the amount."

The facts and figures as stated, he believed justified the appointment of a special committee of the Senate to look into the changes in and condition of the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, and he therefore asked the passage of the resolution.

After the conclusion of Mr. Davis' speech, Mr. MERRIMON inquired if there were no notes or explanations of these descrepancies.

Mr. DAVIS replied that in some cases there were explanations, but he had been unable to find how any system of bookkeeping could change amounts after they had been reported to Congress.

Mr. BOUTWELL said there was nothing new in the statements made by the gentleman. As to the figures presented and drawn from the books of the Treasury Department, he [Boutwell] had no observation to make. He would venture to say, however, that an accurate knowledge of the business of the Treasury Department would dissipate all the difficulties under which the honorable Senator from West Virginia now labored; and it occurred to him [Boutwell] that the Senator from West Virginia, in dealing with a great public question, as he thought he was, might have called upon the present Secretary of the Treasury, unfolded to him the difficulties of which he complained and asked him whether or not they were capable of a fair solution. He [Boutwell] was quite sure that it was in the power of the head of that Department, and equally sure that it would have been his disposition to have given to any member of the Senate an opportunity of understanding all the difficulties to which the honorable Senator [Davis] had referred. There was nothing which the honorable Senator had presented that went to show that the books of the Treasury had been changed or tampered with by anybody. The statements presented to Congress and the country, are prepared so that any person can examine the books and see that they concur.

Mr. DAVIS asked whether he understood the Senator [Boutwell] to say that the figures of the official report sent to Congress year after year had not been changed.

Mr. BOUTWELL said different statements from the Treasury had not been changed. Some of these statements were prepared in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury and showed the business in the control of his office; others were prepared by the Register and showed the business in the control of his office. Resuming his argument, Mr. BOUTWELL said when he took charge of the Treasury Department, in 1869, one of the first things he discovered was the fact that the books of the Department did not represent the actual amount of the public debt outstanding, and this arose from a succession of events since the organization of the Department. He then explained at length the manner of doing business in the Department, and said that in 1869 the books showed an apparent discrepancy of $116,000,000, when, in truth, these items which tended to show such discrepancy, the debt of States assumed by the General Government, amounting to $76,000,000; the Texas indemnity fund, &c. Again, in 1851, a six per cent. loan was authorized by Congress, which Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, was unable to negotiate at that rate of interest, and the consequence was $50,000,000 worth of bonds were issued, on which seven per cent. was actually paid and the amount received into the Treasury from them was less than $46,000,000. Up to 1869, the Register of the Treasury only was required to keep an account of the public debt. No account had been kept in the office of the Secretary, and it was then ordered that an account be kept in the latter office. He argued that it was only by explaining and investigation, or by knowledge derived from practical experience, that one could understand the business of accounting. If certain bonds were presented to the Register of the Treasury to-day for signature, he would sign them and immediately charge the public debt with the par value of those bonds; and if the Register should then be called upon for a statement of the debt, it would appear greater than it really was, to the amount of the bonds signed. He reviewed at length the manner of keeping accounts in the Register's office, and said there always would be a difference in the statements of the offices, but with the two statement the truth could be traced out. This system, about which so much complaint was now made, was instituted in 1869 as a check upon the Register's office. If the differences in these two accounts did not exist, collusion and fraud between the different branches of the Treasury Department would be shown. An analysis of the two statements would never fail to show that the facts on which they were based, were the same. The financial report made to Congress in December, in which the financial condition of the country on the 30th of June preceding, and the monthly statement shows the financial condition on the 1st of July, while aftertimes there were transactions between the close of business of the 30th of June and the time of issuing the monthly statement on the 1st of July, which would go to show a difference in the two statements. One the 30th of June, when the fiscal year closed, a statement was prepared showing the amount of money on hand, of which the Secretary had official knowledge. The books were kept open, however, forty-five days after June 30th, to get returns from all parts of the country, and as a consequence, at the end of the forty-five days the receipts were much larger than shown by the statement of June 30th. This was the case particularly in the Internal Revenue office. The Commissioner made an exhibit of the amount on hand at the close of business on the 30th of June, but for days and weeks after that, receipts were credited which had been collected in various parts of the country pryor to June 30th.

Mr. Boutwell yielded to Mr. EDMUNDS, who moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. DAVIS inquired if his resolution would come up as unfinished business at the next meeting of the Senate.

The CHAIR replied in the affirmation.

The Senate then went into executive session.

When the doors were reopened, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called up the Senate bill to authorize Geo. P. Marsh to accept a certain present from the Government of Switzerland and a certain present from the Government of Italy. Passed.

Mr. SPENCER moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it be to meet Monday next. Agreed to.

The Senate, at 3 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE.

All the galleries of the House of Representatives, and the approaches to them were crowded to-day, in anticipation of the close of the debate on the amnesty question.

Mr. COCHRAN offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the alleged fraudulent letting of contracts for the transportation of Indian goods and supplies. Referred.

The House then resumed consideration of the Amnesty bill.

Mr. BLAINE took the floor in advocacy of his amendment. He said: From the tone of the debate yesterday, one would imagine that the Republican party, as represented in Congress, were trying to inflict some new punishment or to add some other stigma to the name of Jefferson Davis. It might, therefore, not be inappropriate to recall the attention of the House to the precise question at issue. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Randall] had introduced a bill to confer a special honor on Jefferson Davis—for what honor could be higher than the full-panoplied citizenship of the United States. Jefferson Davis had lost it by his crimes, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania proposed, in hot haste, without debate, without amendment, to drag every gentleman in the House to say "aye" or "no" on a bill declaring Jefferson Davis to be entitled now and henceforth to all the rights of American citizenship. To that he [Blaine] and those with him dissented. They were not seeking to throw any other element of an inflammable character into the politics of the day. Whatever of that kind had flown into this discussion, lay at the door of the gentleman from Pennsylvania and of those who stood with him. It was not a proposition to punish, but it was a proposition to honor, and while he [Blaine] and those with him disclaimed the intention of desiring to punish Jefferson Davis, they resisted the proposition to honor him.

He then passed on to discuss the question in regard to the treatment of prisoners at the South, and who was to blame for breaking the exchange of prisoners. The speech of the gentleman from Ohio [Garfield] yesterday had left him literally nothing to say. The subject had been exhausted, and the argument was unanswerable, and he undertook to say that as yet no gentleman on the other side had answered one fact which the gentleman from Ohio had alleged, and that no gentleman could answer them. He [Blaine] should not therefore at any length rest on that point, but there was one allegation as to a point of history, which he felt it his duty, not merely as a member of the Republican party, but as a citizen of the American Union, to resist and resent—and that was the allegation made in regard to the manner in which Confederate prisoners had been treated in the prisons of the Union. The gentleman from Georgia [Hill] had spoken this sentence in his speech: "I have also proved that, with all the horrors which you have made such a noise about as occurring at Andersonville, greater horrors occurred in the prisons where our troops were held;" and I could not but admire the "our" and "your" with which the gentleman communicated the decision. It ill compared with his pretensions to Unionism; it was certainly flinging the shadow of the dead Confederacy a long way over the dial of the National House of Representatives, and I think that the gentleman from New York [Cox] somewhat fell into a little of the same line. He goes on to say: "And the atrocities of Andersonville do not begin to compare with the stories of Elmira, Camp Douglass and Fort Delaware, and of all the atrocities, both at Andersonville and Elmira, the Confederate authorities stand acquitted."

Mr. HILL, who occupied a front seat on the Republican side of the House, arose and said: I certainly said no such a thing. I stated that I brought no charge against anybody, but that, according to the gentleman's logic, the result followed.

Mr. BLAINE—That is not the report of the speech at all. I am quoting the gentleman's speech as he delivered it.

Mr. HILL—You are only quoting one sentence, out of its connection.

Mr. BLAINE—I beg pardon; I am speaking of it as it appeared in the Washington *Chronicle* and in the Associated Press report. I do not pretend to be bound by the version of it which may hereafter appear in the *Congressional Record*, because I observe that the gentleman from New York [Cox] spoke one speech and published another. I suppose the gentleman from Georgia will do the same. I admit that he has a difficult role to play to keep himself in line with the New York Democrat and to keep himself in proper position for a Democratic candidate as Senator from Georgia, and it is a very difficult thing to reconcile the two. [Laughter on the Republican side.] The Barnburner Democrats in 1853 found it very hard to adhere to their anti-slavery principles in New York, and still to support Pierce's administration; and Mr. Greeley, with his inimitable humor, which was characteristic of him, said that they had a hard row to stradale, and that they were like the militia general on parade day in Broadway, who found it an almost impossible task to follow and keep clear of the omnibuses. [Boisterous laughter all over the House.] And that is the case with the gentleman from Georgia. He had been trying to keep step to the music of the Union and to dodge his fire-eating constituents in Georgia. [Laughter.] I will read another quotation from his speech: "Our prisoners suffered in Federal hands, and we know how, if we chose to tell. Thousands of our poor fellows came home from Elmira, Fort Delaware and other places with their fingers frozen off, with their toes frozen off, with their teeth fallen out." Was that in the line of what I said, or was it a simple assertion from the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. HILL—I said that these were necessary incidents to all prisons.

Mr. BLAINE—Do I understand the gentleman to back down from that assertion?

Mr. HILL—No, sir. I saw it with my own eyes.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman from the Elmira district [Walker] yesterday (and I honor him for it) was not held in leash by party fidelity and by Southern sympathy, but came out like a man and vindicated his constituents. There are on that side of the House two gentlemen who represent in part constituents that surround Camp Douglass—I refer to Messrs. Caulfield and Harrison—and I ask those gentlemen to say whether, to their best knowledge and belief, there was any cruel treatment of prisoners at Chicago. I yield to them for the purpose.

Mr. CAULFIELD, rising on the Democratic side of the House, said: The gentleman has seen fit to call on me for my testimony in regard to the treatment of prisoners at Camp Douglass. I do not wish him to suppose, from my silence, that I fully acquiesce in what he has said.

Mr. BLAINE [Interrupting]—In what who has said—the gentleman from Georgia or myself?

Mr. CAULFIELD—In what the gentleman from Maine has said. Blaine [Sneeringly]—Oh! [Laughter.]

Mr. CAULFIELD—I rise to say that there were hardships in Camp Douglass which were experienced by prisoners from the South, but that those hardships were incidental to the climate and to the emergency of their imprisonment.

Mr. HILL [Without rising, and in a low tone]—That is right; in that I agree with you.

Mr. CAULFIELD—I do not, however, say that there were not certain instances of cruelty which occurred in that camp, to my knowledge; but they were not of such a number or of such a character as to make a general charge against the officers of that camp.

Mr. HILL [Still in his seat, and in a low tone]—That is right, and I make none.

Mr. CAULFIELD—I remember some instances myself. I happened to be one of a number appointed to ameliorate the suffering of the prisoners at Camp Douglass. They were brought there in the winter—I think the first batch from Fort Donaldson. The weather was cold and it was impossible to make them perfectly comfortable, and as a matter of course there was a great deal of suffering among them, but I regarded that suffering as only incidental to the circumstances which surrounded them at the time. Every effort was made to make them comfortable, both on the part of the State and on the part of the Government, but there were some cruelties inflicted there, to my own knowledge. However, I do not think it would be fair to charge the Government with that; they were chargeable to the inhumanity of certain individuals in charge of them.

Mr. HILL—That is all that I meant.

Mr. BLAINE [To Mr. Caulfield]—Will you state whether the prisoners who came from Fort Donaldson did not occupy and share the same quarters and have exactly the same accommodations as the Illinois troops had had who left Camp Douglass, which was their camp, and went to Fort Donaldson, exchanging places with the prisoners?

Mr. CAULFIELD—My memory on that point does not serve me.

Mr. BLAINE [Ironically]—Oh! the gentleman does not recollect that Camp Douglass was made for Union soldiers and was the great recruiting camp of Northern Illinois.

Mr. CAULFIELD—Now that you bring it to my recollection, I think the fact was so.

Mr. BLAINE [Still more ironically]—Oh, my! what a recollection. [Laughter on the Republican side.] That is equal to the recollection of the gentleman from Georgia, who did not recollect the other day whether he offered the resolution which I read.

Mr. CAULFIELD [Severely]—My dear sir, I want you to understand that when I state what my recollection is about a certain point, [illegible] veracity.

Mr. BLAINE—I said it was a strange recollection: I do not question the gentleman's veracity at all.

Mr. CAULFIELD—Then, if it is a strange recollection, I am not responsible for it.

Mr. BLAINE—But I say this—that if the gentleman does not recollect that Camp Douglass was the recruiting place from which those great, noble, gallant regiments went out who represented Illinois in so many battle fields, he is the only man in Illinois who does not recollect it.

Mr. CAULFIELD—But, sir—

Mr. BLAINE [Waiving him down]—That is all I desire.

Mr. CAULFIELD [Persistently]—My dear sir, you called me to the witness stand, and you cannot discredit me because I do not discredit myself. I have a right to answer your question fully, and I say that when you first spoke of the question as to whether atrocities had been committed in Camp Douglass, my attention was naturally attracted to the time when these men were prisoners there, and was not drawn to the point as to whether that camp was first filled by Federal soldiers or not. But now that the gentleman has drawn my attention to the fact, I say that I think it is so. I may be permitted to add that the argument which he makes against my recollection, is about as strong as any of the arguments which the gentleman has addressed before the House to-day or the day before.

Mr. HARRISON also rose on the Democratic side of the House, and said that he thought his colleague was wrong, and that Camp Douglass, the camp where the prisoners were retained, was not the same as Camp Douglass where the volunteers were. Many buildings had been erected for that emergency when the Fort Donaldson prisoners were brought up. The weather han been exceedingly cold, and there was not a sufficiency of houses, but the people of Chicago came forward and attended to the comforts of the prisoners. He would state further that there were charges made in the newspapers—charges which an *ex parte* witness would have sworn to—that there were cruelties practiced at Camp Douglass, but these *ex parte* statements were not believed, nor did he now believe the *ex parte* statements that were brought up on the other side. Some of the prisoners at Camp Douglass had suffered from the severity of the weather, and that had been charged to the Government.

Mr. BLAINE [Interrupting]—I did not yield for a speech from the gentleman.

Mr. HARRISON—You asked me a question, and I have answered it.

Mr. BLAINE—No, the gentleman has not answered the question at all, but has gone into a long rigmarole not touching the point at issue. [Laughter.]

Mr. HARRISON—The gentleman has asked a question. My silence would be an acknowledgment that he was right.

Mr. BLAINE—I asked the gentleman whether he knew of cruelties at Camp Douglass.

Mr. HARRISON—No, sir; but—

Mr. BLAINE—Enough. That is enough. Now I will hear the gentleman on this side of the House from that neighborhood.

Mr. HENDERSON, rising on the Republican side of the House, said that his colleague on the other side of the House was mistaken in the assertion which he had just made, and that, to his own personal knowledge, the rebel prisoners confined at Camp Douglass were confined in the same camp from which Union soldiers had moved out.

Mr. HARRISON—But they were not always the same barracks.

Mr. BLAINE—Oh! no; the barracks were increased for the rebel prisoners; they were enlarged for them. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. HENDERSON—I want to say, further, that I had occasion many times to visit that camp while the rebel prisoners were confined there, because one of my own blood and kindred was a prisoner there, and he told me that he was well treated, that he had no complaints to make, and that he believed the prisoners there were well treated. I have no doubt but that the rebel prisoners there were as well treated as any prisoners ever were on God's green earth. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. BLAINE—I do not care to conduct this case as if it was in court, and to call any more witnesses, but if I did there are a cloud of witnesses; there are honorable gentlemen on that side of the House, whom I will not indelicately mention by name, who know personally (their relations and mine are most kindly and most friendly), who have been in Union prisons in the North and who, unless they contradict me, I shall assume by their silence assent to the statement that I made.

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, rose.

Mr. BLAINE [Addressing him]—Was the gentleman one of them?

Mr. JONES—I was, and I am a friend of the gentleman from Maine, and I now ask his courtesy for a few moments.

Mr. BLAINE—Well, sir, I will hear you.

Mr. JONES—I was one of those gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, who had the honor of being a prisoner of the Republic.

Mr. BLAINE—In what fort?

Mr. JONES—I will tell you, if you will allow me time.

Mr. BLAINE—Tell me in what fort you were.

Mr. JONES—I was not a prisoner of war.

Mr. BLAINE [Contemptuously] — Oh! [Laughter.]

Mr. JONES [Continuing]—But a civil prisoner, taken to Camp Chase.

Mr. BLAINE—I am not dealing with that class. [Loud laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. JONES [Persisting]—You were asking for the facts of history, and I want—

Mr. BLAINE [Interrupting]—No, sir; I am not; I am not dealing with that class of prisoners at all. [Laughter.]

Mr. JONES [Still persisting]—I deprecate this unfortunate debate, but when the gentleman from Maine specially rises and appeals to gentlemen on this side of the House for facts of history, he must not object to hearing them.

Mr. BLAINE—If the House agrees to extend my time, I will let the gentleman talk.

Mr. RANDALL—I object to the time being extended.

Mr. BLAINE—Then I decline to yield.

Mr. JONES—I appeal to the gentleman from Pennsylvania to do justice and let me be heard.

Mr. BLAINE—I was not referring to the gentleman from Kentucky at all, and I did not know that he had ever been a prisoner.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas [Rising on the Democratic side]—I ask the gentleman from Maine to withdraw his remark that if gentlemen on this side, who were Confederate prisoners, did not rise and deny his statement, their silence would be construed as an acknowledgment of its truth.

Mr. BLAINE—If any gentleman on that side desires to contradict it, I will yield to him.

Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina [Also on the Democratic side]—I was a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware.

Mr. BLAINE made a motion as if he would not yield the floor any longer.

Mr. DAVIS [Vociferously]—He asked for facts, and when the facts come out he will not have them. [Great excitment.]

Mr. BANKS made the point of order that

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1876.

IT IS a little curious that the Democratic press should so unanimously and strenuously insist that BLAINE Presidential stock is constantly lowering, and that the only Republican in the country who has gained any in this respect is BRISTOW.

THOSE who are sceptical as to whether the enfranchisement of women would operate as a refining influence in politics, might ponder the testimony of the United States Judge of Wyoming Territory, to the effect that since women have been admitted the suffrage there has been changed from the former noisy, disorderly and disreputable scenes to the "quiet of a religious meeting." The woman's cause is man's.

AT THIS time last year the people of Kansas were edging forward with their hats in hand, asking for cold victuals and cast off clothing; to-day they are chiefly concerned about the lack of adequate railroad facilities for carrying off surplus products. Give that State two or three more such years of prosperity as the one just closed and she will grow round-shouldered with the load of good luck she will have to carry.

THE foreign import trade of Philadelphia, last year, shows a decrease of $980,146 as compared with 1874, of which $728,938 was in free goods and $252,208 in dutiable goods, the total of the former having been $2,842,430, and of the latter $20,614,904. The number of vessels entered at the port during the year was 1,142, with a tonnage of 652,279, of which tonnage 263,528 was American. The foreign exports during the same period increased over two millions.

SOME idea of the extent to which Great Britain is dependent on this country for grain supplies may be gained from the fact, stated in a recent English report on the subject, that during the fifteen years ending 1874, the quantity of wheat or its equivalent in flour imported in the United Kingdom was 528,141,861 hundred weight, of which nearly one-third was supplied by the United States, and less than one-third by Russia.

THERE seems to be a steady decline in the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, out West. The rural members are coming to the conclusion that somewhere and somehow they are being sponged to death. It has just come to light, in Iowa, that one man and his wife have been paid for pretended services, by the State and National Granges, since 1873, nearly $8,000, and that at the same time he was drawing a regular salary in other business. If the order will weed out the sidewalk farmers and bloodsuckers who infest it, and confine itself to its legitimate province, keeping out of the snares of politicians, it will deserve to thrive. But not else.

THE new bonds of the United States continue to improve abroad. The demand for them is steady and apparently increasing, being materially aided by the prevailing fears of a complication in European politics, which, if it occurs, will prove of serious damage to all weaker securities. There has also been a rise in the securities of the solvent and solid railways of the country. Recently the Reading Railway disposed of $10,000,000 of its securities in the London market without difficulty and on the best terms, and this is only one of a number of instances in which really profitable and well-managed roads have shown their hold on public confidence abroad. These are hopeful and healthful signs.

MARSHALL PACKARD, of Louisiana, wanted the National Convention held in Philadelphia, because he is strongly in favor of the third term. He thinks the Southern delegates will generally favor GRANT, and that it would never do to subject these delegates to the influences of Cincinnati, where all of the press that has any influence is bitterly opposed to a third term. The GRANT delegates, from the time they reached Cincinnati till they left would, he says, be under a constant fire from the daily press, and no means would be provided to subject them; no third-term man would stand the least chance in Cincinnati, and so he was earnestly in favor of Philadelphia. We are glad he was disappointed.

THE DEMOCRATIC FAILURE.

The Democratic House of Representatives at Washington is a failure. It finds itself unable to do anything. The Democratic leaders have made great promises, and find themselves unable to redeem a single one of them. They were going to accomplish wonderful reforms, investigate, grant amnesty, straighten out the finances, reduce the army and navy, cut down the appropriations, reorganize the departments, stop the postal deficit, and bring back the Government to its pristine simplicity: but alas and alack! the way is blocked before them in all directions, and whichever way they turn they find themselves either impotent or so divided into factions as to be absolutely powerless. The only reform they have so far attempted is to turn out Union soldiers from subordinate places in the House, and fill their places with Confederate soldiers; they are helpless, without Republican aid, to pass the Amnesty bill; they are split into so many fragments on the financial question that they cannot muster a majority upon any financial proposition yet made; they have talked and gassed and boasted loudly as to their determination to cut down the army and navy, and have, after all their bluster, finally settled down to the conclusion that no reduction is possible, the House Committee on Military Affairs having, after a careful scrutiny of the whole matter, made up its mind that any reduction is impracticable. They have tried to cut down the appropriations, and are holding the appropriation bills back, but they cannot find a foothold for any material reduction; the Postmaster General has shown them that they cannot cut down the postal expenses without cutting off postal facilities; and as to reorganizing the departments, the following from the New York *Times*, as to their experience in the State Department, is significant:

"Some of the new Democratic members of Congress have much to learn concerning the method of carrying on public business. One of them announced his intention some weeks ago of 'reforming' the State Department by a general cutting down of the appropriations, but after a little talk with Secretary Fish he found, to his great astonishment, that the Secretary really knew something about the affairs of his office. The Democratic reformer thought that the Secretary never did anything but write an occasional dispatch. Our Democratic friends evidently have persuaded themselves that they enter Washington as pioneers of civilization, and a hard-working and efficient head of a department, like Secretary Fish, takes them completely by surprise. They begin to have a painful suspicion that possibly they may have come to learn instead of to teach."

The fact is that the party is unfit to govern, because it is a mere aggregation of fragments which refuse to cohere when it comes to questions of practical moment. The coherence of public plunder and the hope of capturing the patronage of the General Government keeps the party together; but it has no other coherence; the Eastern members have one financial theory and the Western men another; the demagogues, such as RANDALL, want to cut the army down; but the Southwestern and Northwestern men say no, most emphatically, and even the dullest among them comprehend that it is impossible to carry on the Government as cheaply in 1876 as in 1856.

Demagogism is cheap, but a national party cannot be built upon it. A party without a policy is like a church without a creed, or an army without a head. The people will not trust an organization that is confined in its principles to the five loaves and the two fishes. Temporary desperation may drive them, once in a while, to trust such a political mob; but the experiment is one that will not bear a repetition.

As to the extent of the present muddle at Washington on the finances, among the Democratic members, a Washington correspondent says:

"The canvassing about the House shows that no proposition touching the resumption of specie payments can possibly receive the support of a majority of the House. Any bill to repeal the resumption act and substitute something else looking ever so remotely to specie payments, will encounter the opposition of the inflationists and of all hard money men; for the latter will agree to no backward steps. Any attempt to strengthen the present law will meet the opposition of the extreme inflationists, and of many others who were with difficulty induced a year ago to vote for the law as it now stands upon the statute book. The men who would take the responsibility of changing the existing law, whether to repeal it or to improve it, are only a very few extreme inflationists or hard-money men, and the great majority prefer to risk the policy of inaction till after the election."

THE ROD

The facts brought to light during the recent investigation into the management of the Reform School have provoked no little discussion on the subject as to how far the use of the rod is justifiable in dealing with the vicious and incorrigible. While the question is one upon which people have disagreed from time immemorial, and upon which they are likely to disagree for generations to come, yet it is undeniably true that, within the past few decades, the sentiment has been rapidly gaining ground that the use of the rod is not at all essential in the management of children. It is now almost unknown in the best regulated schools; and, although we cannot speak so certainly on this point, seems to have fallen into disuse proportionately in the family. We are not prepared to affirm that children are better, as a whole, than they used to be; but incline to the belief that the use of the rod, as a corrective agent, is not essential, and that there are better modes of enforcing discipline and punishing the disobedient than by inflicting cruel blows with the ratan, the ferule or the whip. It is not our intention to enter into an argument on this point, much less to prejudge the case at issue between the Superintendent of the Reform School and the three ladies who have charged him, and others under his authority, with cruelly whipping the inmates. Our attention has been drawn to this matter by reading a circular, recently issued by a committee of the Reform School, and addressed to the members of the Legislature, from which it may plainly be inferred that the managers themselves are not satisfied with the results of the present system of government, in which the rod seems to have played a conspicuous part. Speaking of the reasons which led to the removal of the institution from Allegheny city to the farm in Washington county, the committee mention, among others, the fact that "the press pointed triumphantly to the success attending the farm schools in sister States, and especially to the Ohio Reform School, as conclusive evidence of the superiority of the family over the congregate system, and the peculiar adaptation of a farm life for the class of children usually received in reformatories." Having adopted this family system, in the reorganization of the institution at Morganza, "the Board determined to dispense with walls, bolts and bars, and all prison appliances of whatever description, and to establish a *school* for the proper training and education of wayward and neglected children—a school in the true sense of the term, stripped entirely of all prison associations." The committee then state that the children will be divided into families of fifty, and each family will occupy a separate house, with separate officers. Each family will be distinct in its local management, but united in government under one central head. "The government will be parental, and such as would be adopted in any well regulated home. Coercion will never be used until all moral means have failed." And again: "Children are not reformed in masses, but reformation is mostly the result of well directed effort acting upon the individual heart."

It cannot fairly be inferred from what has been quoted above, that the Board intend to forbid the use of the whip, unless that instrument of punishment may be included among the "prison appliances," every one of which is to be dispensed with. It is hoped that, under the new system, "well directed effort upon the individual heart" will be sufficient, and that there will be found, in each individual case, some way of reaching it other than through the hide.

STATE NEWS.

Ex-Governor Bigler is seriously ill.

The debt of Allentown is $470,756 14.

Seven burglaries in Shippensburg in one week.

Corry has a "Centennial Leap Year Club."

Scranton has a "Taxpayers' Protective Association."

Incendiary fires are of frequent occurrence in Scranton.

Erie refuses to accept the Wallace law for her government.

Lebanon has liabilities unprovided for amounting to $285,000.

chews and smokes tobacco.

Easton has dedicated the new St. Peter's Lutheran church, on College street.

It is said to be the intent of Mr. Joseph A. Pain to start a daily paper in Erie.

The receipts of the Philadelphia City Treasury, in 1875, were $13,017,420 89, against $13,062,955 55 in 1874.

Mrs. Phillipine Miller fell dead in Lancaster, on Friday, from convulsions induced by Bright's disease of the kidneys.

An affectionate wife in New Castle raffled off her Bible to get her husband out of jail. The scriptural proceeding had the desired effect.

Moody and Sankey have held about 250 meetings in Philadelphia, and it is estimated that at least 900,000 people attended them.

Mrs. Stuber died at her home in Salisbury township, Lehigh county, on the 15th inst., aged one hundred years and nine months.

The old Methodist Episcopal church in Somerset was sold, last week, to the United Brethren congregation, the price being $800.

The Huntingdon *Globe* was sold by the Sheriff for $1,500, last week, the wife and father of Professor Guss being the purchasers.

Rev. David Witmer, of the Mennonite Church, died at East Lampeter township, Lancaster county, on Monday, aged seventy-nine years.

Mr. Lewis Smith died in South Strabane township, Washington county, on the 12th inst., aged ninety-two years. He was born and lived on the same farm all his life.

Jennie Woodward, who was kicked out of a house of ill-fame in Hazleton, while intoxicated, is supposed to have either committed suicide or been frozen to death.

Abner Bingaman, of Harrisburg, was found dead on the railroad last Saturday night, having been run over by a passenger train. He was about forty-five years old.

The gang of thieves known as the "Hundred and One," who operated in and about Monongahela City, have been convicted and sentenced each to six years in the penitentiary.

Thomas McClure, aged forty years, of Media, Delaware county, while fox hunting was accidentally thrown from his horse and sustained injuries to his brain from which he died.

The Johnstown *Tribune* is respectfully informed that that failure was in *Jonestown*, Lebanon county. The intelligent compositor thought he knew better, and changed it to Johnstown.

The city of Lancaster is said to be bankrupt. Its debt, after deducting the sinking fund, amounts to $555,953, while its property is valued, by what is reported to be a "most liberal estimate," at $538,400.

The total assessments of water rents in the different wards of Philadelphia for 1876 amount to $1,093,864, and for the previous year $1,025,278 50, showing an increase for the Centennial year of $68,585 50.

One of the cars in the freight train carrying goods from Japan to the Centennial, was robbed of a small portion of its contents near Lancaster. The thieves were frightened away before they secured much plunder.

A Mrs. Bogh, aged seventy-nine years, was burned to death at Catasauqua on Sunday, 16th inst., by her clothing catching fire at the stove, while she was trying to light her pipe. She was alone in the house at the time.

"The Pope has blessed the voice of an American girl studying music in Italy." Many a man in this country has "blessed" the voice of an American woman, but it didn't do a particle of good, we are told.—*Norristown Herald.*

In the possession of Rev. Father Devlin, President of St. Francis' College, Loretto, there is a Latin theological work 350 years old. It is 18 inches long by 10 inches wide, and is bound in boards which measure an inch and a quarter in thickness.

That Berks county dairyman who has been fined three times by the Mayor of Reading for selling diluted milk, will either have to quit the business or sink a new well. His first fine was $20 and costs, the second and third each $100 and costs. The Mayor consoled him by saying he was sorry he couldn't fine him $500.

Michael Durner, an Erie cooper, in a fit of delirium, cut his throat with a jack-knife in his brother-in-law's house, four miles from the city. When discovered he acted like a madman, broke the furniture and threatened to kill any one who interfered. Durner is still living, though in a critical condition. Drink, financial and domestic trouble.

On the fine stock farm of Mr. Reuben Sheidy, on the road from Slatington to Allentown, in North Whitehall township, Lehigh county, is a hog of the Chester white variety, about two and a half years old, weighing, though not fattened, about 800 pounds. Mr. Sheidy expects the hog will reach 1,000 pounds by the time of the Centennial, and considers it the largest one in the whole country. Many persons come from a distance to see the hog and the other very fine stock upon the farm.

THE LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 18, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, but immediately adjourned without doing any business. A few minutes before one o'clock Mr. Davis, Speaker *pro tem.*, called the body to order, and the Senators were escorted to the inaugural platform to witness the ceremony.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock. Messrs. Gross and Mitchell were appointed a committee to wait on the Senate and conduct that body to the west portico of the Capitol to witness the inauguration of the Governor.

Bills Read the First Time.

The following bills were read the first time:

Joint resolution for purchasing Purdon's Digest.

Fixing the compensation of arbitrators chosen under compulsory laws.

To repeal the act for the better and more impartial selection of jurors.

To enable assignees for the benefit of creditors to make sales of real estate incumbered by liens.

To fix the compensation of judges of the Supreme Court.

Conferring jurisdiction on courts of Common Pleas in cases of mandamus.

Supplementary to the act dividing the cities of the Commonwealth into three classes.

Giving bounties on scalps of foxes, wild cats, etc.

Providing for the erection of watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle.

Relating to damages to mesne profits.

Supplement to the General Corporation act.

Relative to the powers of telegraph companies for various private business.

Supplement to the Sinking Fund act, assigning two-thirds of the tax on corporation stock to the general revenue fund.

Providing for the appraisement, collection and payment of damages to private property by grading streets, alleys, etc.

Authorizing the occupation of private property for the purpose of slopes or embankments in the improvement of streets or alleys therein.

Relating to the powers and duties of burgesses of boroughs.

Providing for the appointment of a special detective officer in any of the several counties.

Supplementary to the act prescribing the manner by which courts may divide boroughs into wards.

Empowering camp meeting associations to employ police force.

Providing for the payment in advance of justices' costs for transcripts of any kind.

Relative to the entry of satisfaction of judgments.

Fixing the number, duties and compensation of officers and employees of the Senate and House.

Empowering Councils of the cities of the Commonwealth to prescribe by ordinance the salaries to be paid all city officers in lieu of fines, fees, costs, &c., which shall be paid into the city treasury.

Regulating the publication of the accounts and financial statements of school boards.

Authorizing appeals in cases of summary conviction or judgment.

Act allowing the annexations of lands in a township or borough to a city containing less than 10,000 inhabitants.

Supplement to the corporation act, authorizing the formation of wharf companies for the encouragement and protection of trade and commerce.

Authorizing the appointment of Chaplains for the House and Senate, and providing a salary of $300.

Fixing the compensation of witnesses for the probate of wills.

Supplement to the act providing for the taxation of bank shares.

On motion the House then took a recess to witness the inauguration ceremony, the members proceeding in a body to the south portico of the Capitol for that purpose. After the ceremonies of the inauguration were concluded, the members of the House returned to their chamber and then adjourned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 19, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock, Lieutenant Gov. Latta in the chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain, the report of the Board of Public Charities was laid before the Senate.

The following bills were reported from committees:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to judicial districts.

Mr. Newmyer—Act relative to appeals in cases of summary convictions.

An act relating to bail in criminal cases taken by mayors, deputy mayors, aldermen and justices of the peace, requiring them to record on the information the residence of the person or persons taken as bail, and the location and extent of the property.

The following bills were introduced: An act conferring jurisdiction upon courts of common pleas in all cases of mortgages of their property or franchises by railroad, canal or navigation companies. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny—An act appropriating $10,000 for the Homeopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh. Referred to the Finance Committee.

An act supplementary to the act to provide for the incorporation of certain corporations, approved April 24, 1874, relative to bonus paid by corporations upon the renewal of charters. Referred to the Committee on Constitutional Reform.

An act to prevent horses, cattle, sheep and swine from running at large in various townships of the Commonwealth, when a majority of votes shall so decide. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures.

The following bills were read the second time:

An act to confer additional power on law judges out of court. Not agreed to.

An act relating to investments held by executors, trustees and other fiduciaries. Agreed to.

An act conferring additional jurisdiction on orphans' courts. Recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary.

A further supplement to the act to provide for the admission of certain classes of insane into hospitals for the insane in the Commonwealth and their discharge therefrom. Agreed to.

An act authorizing appeals from assessments to the Court of Common Pleas. This bill allows appeals from assessments of county commissioners. Further consideration postponed.

Supplementary to the act authorizing the Governor to appoint additional notaries public. Agreed to.

An act to protect the children of the Commonwealth in their right to acquire useful trades.

The following appointments by the Governor were confirmed: Secretary of the Commonwealth, M. S. Quay, was agreed to unanimously. Notaries public—Frank Gunnison, Erie, Pa.; W. L. Harbaugh, Mercersburg; W. F. Stewart, Brookville. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at eleven o'clock and after prayer by the Chaplain proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, when the following passed second reading, except when otherwise stated:

Joint resolution providing for the purchase of copies of Purden's Digest.

An act fixing the compensation of arbitrators chosen under compulsory arbitrary laws of the Commonwealth. The bill fixes the per diem allowance at two dollars for each arbitrator.

An act to repeal an act for the better and more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in each of the counties of the Commonwealth. Negatived. The bill repeals the jury commissioner law, and restores the old law.

The House then adjourned.

Ephraim Jones, Chief Doorkeeper of the House, receives credit from both parties for the perfect decorum and order maintained yesterday during the immense throng of strangers in the House.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 18, 1876.

The inauguration festivities have come and gone, and every one is glad they are over, because the work can now begin without let or hindrance. The spectacle was the finest ever presented here, and if the weather had been pleasant, would have been still more magnificent.

It is somewhat singular that inauguration day is almost sure to be a bad one. The first induction into office of Governor Curtin, in 1861, was on a miserable, sloppy day, and as gloomy as it was dirty. The inauguration of Governor Hartranft, in 1873, took place after a heavy snow storm, and a storm of hail, sleet and rain followed it, rendering the streets slushy, and a parade a matter of great discomfort. We were fortunately left free, to-day, from a storm of any kind, and the temperature was not cold, but the streets were a mass of mud, and the tramp through it was simply awful. Mark Tapley would fail in trying to extract any jollity from it.

Nevertheless, the boys trudged through it, like real soldiers, as they were, and challenged general admiration by their splendid bearing. The military display was really very fine. There were two full regiments from Philadelphia, and two from Allegheny, besides separate companies from Harrisburg, Lebanon, Lancaster, Oil City, Norristown, Easton and other points, forming enough to constitute at least five regiments.

In the midst of the general admiration, the two regiments from Allegheny bore off the palm. The Fourteenth and Eighteenth regiments won general applause, and the verdict of all was that they made the best appearance and marched better than any of the other troops in the procession. The First Regiment, from Philadelphia, presented an appearance almost as good, but the Pittsburgh troops were conceded to be the best drilled soldiers of the lot. The music, also, of the Pittsburgh bands, was superb, and they were subject to a comparison with many of the best bands in the State. Altogether, our Smoky City did excellently well in their share in the display.

The attendance from all parts of the State was simply enormous. Every nook and corner of the city was filled up with the influx of strangers, and, notwithstanding the muddy condition of the streets and the raw, damp atmosphere, the pavements were crowded with a constantly moving mass of people. Harrisburg never before saw such an immense gathering.

The Democrats of both Houses took a very friendly interest in the proceedings, and Lieut. Gen. Latta rode in the carriage with the Governor during the procession. The fact is that Governor Hartranft is personally very much liked by all who are brought in contact with him, and there was a prevalent desire, all around, to honor him as much as possible on this occasion. There was not a semblance of party bitterness apparent, and it would have puzzled any one not acquainted with the politics of the members to tell a Democrat from a Republican. In that respect it was a perfect era of good feeling. SPECIAL.

Beck Elected to the Senate from Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—In the Kentucky Legislature to-day, the eleventh joint ballot resulted as follows: Beck, 106; Wadsworth, Republican, 15; Wm. Preston, 4; Proctor Knott, 1. Williams was withdrawn before the ballot. Beck was duly declared Senator from the 4th of March. The joint session was then dissolved.

HARRISBURG.

Inauguration of the Governor.

Grand Military and Civic Parade.

The Governor's Inaugural Address.

A Straightforward, Common Sense Talk.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 18, 1876.

Not for years has there been such a stir and excitement in this city as have prevailed last night and to-day. A large number of political clubs and military organizations have been pouring in since yesterday afternoon, to participate in the grand parade incident to the inauguration of our noble Centennial Governor, Gen. John F. Hartranft. In addition to the organized bodies visiting the city, it is estimated that not less than ten thousand citizens of different parts of the State are present to do honor to the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth.

The public buildings, hotels and many private residences have been gaily decorated for the event, and flags and patriotic mottoes meet the eye of the visitor at every turn. The Lochiel Hotel, headquarters of the Hartranft Club of Philadelphia, and of Col. Jennings, Chief Marshal of Civil Ceremonies, is so festooned with bunting as to almost hide the building, the insignia of the Hartranft Club being visible here and there; while the Bolton House, headquarters of General Osborne, is also profusely ornamented. All the hotels are jammed, and have been the scenes of much excitement during the past night.

Hon George Handy Smith, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Inauguration Committee, had charge of the ceremonies, which under his able direction passed off most satisfactorily.

At ten o'clock A. M. the grand procession of military and civic societies took up the line of march for the State Capitol, ordered and officered as follows:

First Grand Division.

Major General S. Osborne, Chief Marshal.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Wesley Awl, Chief of Staff, with the staff officers of the Third Division National Guard of Pennsylvania, and part of that of the Fourth Division, as aids.

FIRST DIVISION.

Major General John P. Bankson, commanding.

First Regiment Infantry, Col. R. Dale Benson, commanding.

Third Regiment Infantry, Col. John F. Ballier, commanding.

Keystone Battery, of Philadelphia, Captain S. B. Peulterer, commanding.

Company F, Fourth Regiment Infantry, Captain Frank A. Stitzer, commanding.

Company D, Sixth Regiment Infantry, Captain Jacob Miller, commanding.

Company B, Eighth Regiment Infantry, Captain Jacob Kacy, commanding.

Company D, Eighth Regiment Infantry, Captain Thomas F. Maloney, commanding.

Company I, Eighth Regiment Infantry, Captain Frank J. Magee, commanding.

Company G, Eleventh Regiment Infantry, Captain George F. Springer, commanding.

Pennsylvania State College cadets, A. Grabowski.

Company B, Fourth Provisional Battery, Captain A. Oscar Jones, commanding.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier General Joseph Browne commanding.

Staff of the Fourth Brigade National Guard—Major William D. Wilkins, Assistant Adjutant General; Major H. D. Denny, Brigadier Inspector; Major W. S. Forster, Brigadier Surgeon; Captain John Seiforth, Brigadier Quartermaster; Captain Wm. W. Knight, Jr., A. D. C.; Captain Anthony S. Murray, A. D. C.

Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, Col. Samuel W. Hill, commanding.

Eighteenth Regiment Infantry, Col. Presley U. Guthrie, commanding.

Nineteenth Regiment Infantry, Col. Edward C. Negley, commanding.

Knap's Battery, Captain James D. McGill.

Hutchinson's Artillery, Captain Edward Y. Breek.

Second Grand Division.

Marshal—Colonel W. W. Jennings and aids.
Special Aids—Major Joseph Anthony, Robert L. Muench.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal—General Henry M. Hoyt and aids, among whom were Hon. W. C. McCarthy, Major D. O. Barr, Major B. M. Espy, Colonel J. A. Davis, E. B. Young, Captain G. L. Braun, Cornelius O'Donnell, R. D. Richardson, Major William Foster, George Tatnell, Colonel J. D. Ramsey.

Fairview Band.
Special escort to the Governor.
Company F, Sixteenth Regiment N. G. of Pa. (Norris City Rifles, of Norristown.)
The Governor.
Lieutenant Governor.
and
Chairman of Joint Committee of Senate and House of Representatives.
Heads of Departments.
Staff of the Commander-in-Chief.
Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives.
Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives.
Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.
The Mayor of the City of Harrisburg.
President and members of the City Councils, State and County Officers, and other invited guests.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal Colonel William B. Mann and aids.
McClurg's Band.
Hartranft Club—William R. Leeds, Marshal.
Weccacoe Band and Flute and Drum Corps.
Cameron Club, Charles Darrah, Marshal.
Navy Yard Band.
Veteran's Club, Colonel Charles S. Greene, Marshal.
[illegible] Cornet Band.
David H. Lane Club, Thomas Ford, Marshal.
Young Men's Republican Club, of Harrisburg.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal—Colonel William C. Gray and aids, amongst whom were Robert Liddell and B. C. Ammon.
Band.
Crescent Club, Colonel John F. Glenn, Marshal.
Band.
Fifteenth ward Republican Club, Samuel Daniels, Marshal.
Band.
Rawle Club, Twenty-ninth ward, Philadelphia, General Gideon Clark, Marshal.
Band.
Rawle Club, Twenty-sixth ward, Philadelphia, Captain Isaac McBride, Marshal.
Ringgold Band.
Twenty-seventh ward Republican Club, Ellwood W. Rowan, Marshal.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal—Andrew Schlaver and aids.
Weber's Band.
Fire Department of Harrisburg.

AT THE GRAND STAND.

After marching over the route laid down in the programme, the procession arrived at the Capitol, where the military formed in line on State street, facing north, Colonel Jennings' column facing them from the other side of the way. Between the lines thus formed the Governor-elect, with escort, passed up State street to the west portico of the Capitol, troops saluting, bands playing and the arsenal battery firing a Governor's salute. From the platform erected at this point, after music by Beck's Band, prayer was offered by Rev. John R. Paxton, pastor of the Pine Street Presbyterian church.

THE GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The certificate of election was then read by Major Russell Errett, Clerk of the Senate, and the oath of office was administered by Judge Henderson. The Governor was introduced by Senator Davis, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, when his Excellency spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR HARTRANFT.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives and Fellow Citizens:

Three years ago, when the oath of office was administered to me as Executive, I took occasion to express the sense of my infinite obligations to the people of the State who had honored me with repeated proofs of their confidence and good opinion, and it would be unworthy affectation if I did not now renew my acknowledgements to the same generous constituency, who, after a three years' stewardship of the highest office in their gift, have called me again to assume its important duties.

The continued favor and inflexible support my conduct of public affairs has received from the citizens of the Commonwealth, bespeak for me in return the utmost zeal and fidelity in their service, and my highest ambition will be reached if my administration will be remembered as an honorable one that studied and provided for their best interests. I still have as exalted an appreciation of the great trust you have conferred upon me as when first confronted with its novel and grave responsibilities, and despite the experience had, am none the less distrustful of my abilities to meet its requirements, but whatever may be my other deficiencies, I do not know what it is to be wanting in attachment to my State, or affection for her people who have distinguished me with so many obliging and conspicuous marks of partiality.

I am not unmindful that the welfare and progress of a State depend less upon its government and rulers than upon the habits and circumstances of its citizens, and that no measures of administration can produce any substantial good unless they are dictated by public opinion or are begotten of the public necessities. A people must be ripe for reform or reform can work them no permanent benefit. Invention may exhaust itself in contrivances of public utility and rulers may be never so wise in their devices, but if the dispositions and intelligence of a people are unprepared for the reception of remedies they will not take root in their affections or affairs.

Imbued with these convictions, the maxims for the conduct of my administration were easily formed. It was only necessary to resolve that its acts should have no selfish taint, that they should be colored by no personal predilections or warped by any favorite theories, and that inspired neither by fear nor favor they should aim to reflect the people's will. With the lights with which Heaven has endowed me I have striven to adhere to these maxims, and if at any time I have failed to conform thereto it has not been from lack of patient investigation and honest exertion or of a tender and jealous regard for the honor of the State but from a misconception or misapprehension of the wishes or needs of her people. In the future then, as in the past, as the Executive of the Commonwealth, I can have no interest to serve that is not her interest, and can embrace no doctrine or embark in any cause that will not advance the material prosperity and promote the enlightenment of her citizens.

My opinions upon the questions that effect the government of the State have been presented in my annual message and it is unnecessary to again refer to them.

When we look around us, gentlemen of the Legislature, how various, multiform and intricate are the interests of our great Commonwealth. Certainly it is a proud distinction to be chosen to administer the affairs of a State that has within her limits so many of the elements of empire and it behooves us to see to it that neither its dignity or prosperity suffer through any default of ours. Let us remit no effort that will enlarge the happiness or benefits of her citizens; let us be distinguished by loyalty to her interests, by a jealous care of her institutions, a liberal understanding of and provision for her necessities, by humane attention to the wants of her poor and afflicted, and enlightened treatment of her criminal classes, and by a tolerance of opinion, political and religious, so that when we are discharged of our trusts we can deliver them to our successors with the approval of our consciences, and, let us hope, with the blessings of a grateful people.

With this renewal of my obligations as your Executive, I invite the earnest and active cooperation and counsel of all good citizens, and implore that my official acts may have the sanction of Divine Providence.

After the crowd had been dismissed, the Governor and his staff reviewed the military, numbering about two thousand men, one thousand of whom were from Philadelphia and six hundred from Allegheny. The Duquesne Greys and the Hutchinson and Knap Batteries were notable for their excellence in drill, and all along the route were received with great cheering. They leave for home at ten o'clock to-night.

Taken as a whole, this was the grandest display, military and civic, ever made at the inauguration of a Governor of Pennsylvania. The best of order and feeling was manifested, nothing occurring to mar the harmony of the occasion.

Balloting for Senator in Iowa.

DES MOINES, January 18.—S. J. Kirkwood received in the Senate to-day 40 votes, and Shephard Leffler 9; in the House Kirkwood received 68, and Leffler 28

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1876.

Room for More Rebels.

The Sergeants-at-Arms of the two Houses of Congress and the Architect of the Capitol, entrusted with the control of the Capitol police, to-day decided to discharge six of that force, in order to permit new appointments. This will lead to the appointment of that number of Democrats. The Architect of the Capitol voted with the Democratic Sergeants-at-Arms, which gave a majority for dismissal.

Centennial Sociable.

The Pennsylvania State Republican Association gave their first Centennial sociable tonight. It was a magnificent affair. Speeches were made by J. T. Powell, President of the Association, and Representatives Hopkins, Chairman of the House Centennial Committee, and Ketchum, of the Luzerne district.

Another Canard Exploded.

It has been freely stated that one of the reasons why Gen. Meigs was sent to Europe and Gen. Ingalls installed as Acting Quartermaster General, was for the purpose of getting through the Treasury several large claims which Gen. Meigs had rejected. The House, just before the holidays, called upon the Secretary of War for a detailed statement of all claims passed by Gen. Ingalls and the action taken by Gen. Meigs on the same. The statement has just been completed, and does not seem to bear out the charges which have been made. Gen. Ingalls appears to have allowed but two claims disallowed by Gen. Meigs.

The Black List.

Treason before patriotism is the cry of the Democracy. The rebel soldiers who run things in the House of Representatives have fully recognized the services of the men who fought against the Union. To have fought for the Union is a supreme cause of being summarily "bounced."

In the Doorkeeper's department the following appointees, on account of service in the rebel army or other participation in the treason of the South, were obliged to take the modified oath: J. L. Knight, J. T. Blackiston, W. W. Lester, Thomas T. Dugan, Frank Symthe, Patrick Doran, W. W. Stungfield, Silas Carr, S. J. Richardson, Eugene Durnin, C. C. Buckner, George V. Hebb, Andrew W. Reese, N. B. Henderson, James G. Paine, H. M. Scott and C. W. Dunnington. Under the Postmaster of the House the following took the same oath: E. Snowden, G. W. Kennedy, G. W. Rock, Henry Cook, W. H. Robertson, E. C. Glass, A. W. C. Nowlin, William B. Lowry, J. R. Fisher, Richard Allen and E. Este. In the office of the Clerk of the House, Joseph H. Francis, Thomas H. Baker, Thomas W. Pettit, Edwin L. Jewell, P. H. Winston, Jr., and William M. Hardy. Of the clerks to committees the following took the same oaths: Committee on Claims, J. B. Smith; Indian Affairs, Joel F. Hill; Private Land Claims, E. C. Boudinet, and Ways and Means, J. P. Hambleton. The latter is the individual who named his son John Wilkes Booth, declaring that he considered that person one of the greatest heroes of the war.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1876.

No Troops for the Texas Border.

The members of the select House Committee on the Mexican border troubles called on the Secretary of War to-day, and requested him to station two regiments along the line of the Rio Grande as a means of protection against the incessant forays made into Texas by Mexican banditti. The Secretary of War replied that it would be impossible for him to comply with the request, as the troops were now fully engaged in the defense of the Indian borders, and that the seacoast garrisons were not suited to that service; that the few companies now stationed in Texas were all that could be assigned to that section, although he was fully conscious of the necessities of the case. It is possible that the inability of the Secretary to accede to the request will lead to the introduction of a bill authorizing the recruitment of two regiments of cavalry to be assigned to duty as a frontier guard

The Centennial Bill.

The discussion on the Centennial appropriation to-day developed greater opposition than was anticipated. The Allegheny member, Mr. Cochran, spoke against it. His speech is very severely commented upon as coming from a Pennsylvania man, referring particularly to the impeachment of the character of the enterprise. Notwithstanding the opposition, the friends of the measure are still hopeful of a favorable result. The vote in favor of it is estimated at from 140 to 150.

Ben. Hill's Revised Speech.

A comparison of Ben. Hill's speech actually delivered and as prepared for the *Record*, shows that that individual has been guilty of a serious breach of parliamentary etiquette and of the rules of the House. Besides other unprecedented modifications, he has suppressed an important colloquy with Hale, of Maine, upon the fugitive slave law. It is intimated that a question of privilege will be raised that Hill's speech as delivered must be printed, and that he cannot strike from the record the speeches of other members. Numerous private dispatches from the South admit that this speech has done the Democrats immeasureable damage.

An Inquiry into the Alcoholic-Liquor Traffic.

The bill to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic-liquor traffic, introduced yesterday, is in response to petitions from no less than fifteen thousand persons residing in every section of the country. It is proposed to create a commission of five persons, neither of whom shall be the holder of any office of profit or trust in the General Government, and to be selected solely with reference to personal fitness and capacity for an honest, impartial and thorough investigation, and to hold office until their duties shall have been accomplished, but not to exceed two years. Their duty will be to investigate the alcoholic-liquor traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation, and its general economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects, in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health and general welfare of the people; and also to inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States of the Union. The commissioners, all of whom shall not be advocates of prohibitory legislation or of total abstinence in relation to alcoholic liquors, are to serve without salary; the necessary expenses incidental to the investigation (not exceeding ten thousand dollars) to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon vouchers to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The commissioners are to report the result of their investigation, and the expenses attending the same, to the President, to be transmitted by him to Congress. A similar bill passed the Senate last session. The influence now brought to bear in its favor is of such a character that it is very likely that it will become a law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1876.

TREASURY STATEMENT FOR THE WEEK.

The Treasury now holds $362,640,062 in bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $18,626,500 to secure public deposits. The national bank circulation outstanding is $344,209,341, of which amount $2,100,360 are gold notes. National bank notes received for redemption to-day, $579,754. The receipts for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, were as follows:

	1875.	1876.
New York	$2,147,000	$2,833,000
Boston	367,000	1,048,000
Philadelphia	214,000	195,000
Chicago	89,000	134,000
Cincinnati	53,000	64,000
Miscellaneous	822,000	840,000
Total	$3,692,000	$5,114,000

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $413,010 05; total for the month to date, $5,319,361 90; total for the fiscal year to date, $62,515,505 15. The customs receipts to-day were $370,838 06; for the month to date, $5,360,460 17; for the fiscal year to date, $81,383,837 82.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $8,410,028; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $39,495,000; coin, $70,897,517, including $34,024,900 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $371,827,220.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The following statement of the arrival of immigrants at the port of New York during the month of December, in the respective years of 1874 and 1875, has been furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

	1874.	1875.
Males	2,566	1,703
Females	1,791	1,044
Total	4,357	2,747

The principal countries of last permanent residence or citizenship of the immigrants were as follows:

Countries.	1874.	1875.
England	880	676
Scotland	227	128
Wales	18	13
Ireland	196	361
Germany	1,282	720
Holland	52	36
Austria	223	112
Switzerland	...	90
Sweden, Norway and Denmark	142	81
Hungary	...	45
France	217	201
Italy	145	123
Russia	155	94
Poland	49	17

REFUSED TO COMMIT THEMSELVES.

At the Pennsylvania Republican Association meeting last night, a resolution was offered declaring Representative Blaine their choice for the Presidency; but as in the opinion of the majority, it was too soon to agitate the subject, the resolution was laid on the table.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

There is considerable pulling and hauling of the two factions of Ohio Democrats in this city with regard to their approaching State Convention. The hard money faction who support Mr. Thurman as a candidate for the Presidency, are in favor of refraining from enunciating a platform, or a postponement of any declaration of the principles of the Democracy until after the National Convention shall have promulgated the Presidential platform of the party. It is believed that the soft-money faction, who support Mr. Pendleton first and Mr. Hendricks next for the Presidential nomination, will be in a majority at the State Convention, and that if any platform is declared it will be one which could not receive the sanction of the hard-money Democrats of the East. The friends of Senator Thurman fear that if this action is taken in advance it will destroy all his chances for the Presidential nomination, if it does not, indeed, break the Democratic party square in two. To avoid this result they are exerting every influence at their hands to prevent the enunciation of a platform by the Ohio Democracy.

The chairman of the Ohio State Central Committee of the Democratic party, who is a member of Congress, has already signified to the other members of the committee his desire that the convention be not called until after the National Committee has met and designated a time and place for holding the National Convention of the Democratic party. This is regarded by the Thurman men as something of a concession to their views, though it is difficult to see in what manner, inasmuch as it is most cheerfully acquiesced in by the soft money or anti-Thurman faction.

The probabilities are that the convention will be called to meet some time in March, and that there will be a fierce struggle in it, between those two factions, the outcome of which it is very difficult at the present time to predict.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. THURMAN presented the credentials of James B. Eustis, claiming a seat as Senator from Louisiana, which he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read. The document consisted of long extracts of the proceedings of the Louisiana Legislature.

Before the reading was finished, Mr. CONKLING inquired who certified to these papers.

Mr. THURMAN replied that the papers were voluminous, and it was not necessary to read them. They were certified to by the Speaker and Clerk of the Louisiana House of Representatives and the Senator who presided at the joint meeting.

Mr. CONKLING said the act of Congress stated that the credentials of one claiming a seat in this body must be certified by the Governor of the State. He argued that the papers just presented in the Senate did not present a *prima facie* case, and not being credentials authorized by the statute, he submitted that they ought not to be read as such in the Senate.

Mr. MORTON said he was not in the Senate when the papers purporting to be the credentials of Eustis were read. He asked that the matter be laid over until to-morrow morning.

Mr. THURMAN said these papers showed the title of Eustis to a seat. He did not ask to have him sworn in then, but only asked to have his case referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CONKLING argued that the papers presented were irregular, and were papers upon which the Senate could not act as constituting a *prima facie* case.

Mr. THURMAN denied that the papers were irregular, unless it was the absence of the Governor's certificate, and that, he submitted, was not an irregularity. The act of Congress had been strictly complied with in the election of Eustis. The papers showed that a majority of the aggregate number of members of the two Houses were present, and also that a majority of those members voted. The whole question before the Senate would turn on the act as to whether or not a vacancy existed in the Louisiana Senatorship. If the Senate should decide that Pinchback was entitled to a seat, then there would be an end to these papers; but, on the other hand, if the Senate should decide that Pinchback was not entitled to a seat, the claim of Eustis must be considered.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that the papers be printed in the *Record* as if they had been read in the Senate, and the matter be laid over until to-morrow, so that the Senate could go on with the morning's business now. This suggestion was agreed to, and it was ordered that the papers be printed in the *Record* and laid over until to-morrow.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the memorial of the Democratic Conservative Convention of Louisiana, held January 6th, 1876, concerning the election and condition of the State of Louisiana. Referred.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Mr. DORSEY submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to inquire and report whether the restoration of the franking privilege would increase the cost of the mail service, and to what extent, and if it is expedient to restore the same. Agreed to.

Mr. GOLDTHWAITE said he had found on his desk pamphlets in the Spencer case. He felt some delicacy in presenting them to the Senate, as they were made up of newspaper testimony at best. He asked, however, that they be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which committee had charge of the case of Spencer.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Davis on Wednesday, to appoint a special committee to investigate the books and accounts of the Treasury Department. Mr. BOUTWELL said when he addressed the Senate on Thursday last, he stated the general principles by which he supposed a full explanation to the argument of the Senator from West Virginia [Davis] could be given. He [Boutwell] had no disposition to oppose the examination called for by Mr. Davis. He was in favor of such examination by a special committee or one of the standing committees of the Senate. There was not the least foundation for the suggestion that the books of the Department had been changed, and if the honorable Senator had taken pains to examine the process of keeping accounts in the Department, he would have seen that it would have been so difficult to change the records after they had been made, that it might be said to be an impossibility. He [Boutwell] found that the details in figures were so voluminous that it would not be expedient to publish them to the extent required, and they would furnish upon the whole very little of the information demanded. He would, therefore, confine himself to general statements, and leave the committee to explore the details. The first definite statement made by the Senator from West Virginia [Davis] was relative to the amount of expenditures. The entire amount of differences, which the gentleman stated showed an increase in expenditures from 1861 to 1866 of $3,271,970, may be summarized thus: In the finance report of 1869 is included outstanding warrants to the amount of $4,018,691, which do not appear in the report for 1870. In the report for 1870 is included trust funds to the amount of $1,210,062, which do not appear in the report for 1869. The difference between the two, $3,271,970, is the exact difference claimed to be an increase of expenditures as shown by the statement. This, it will be preceived, is merely a difference in manner of preparing statements.

Mr. BOUTWELL quoted from the speech of Mr. Davis, and said in the finance report of 1869 there was included an item for the purchase of gold coin authorized by the first section of the act of March 17, 1872, amounting to $5,072,900. Under the same head there was also a payment of $735,416 of outstanding warrants, which belong to previous years. These two items, amounting to $5,808,304, in the report for 1870, the items of trust funds, namely Chickasaw, Choctaw and navy pension fund, amounting so $7,242,242, are included under the head of net ordinary expenditures, and the difference between these two amounts represented the discrepancies referred to. He then explained payments on account of pensions, and said the increase shown in the report of 1874, as compared with that of 1870, was caused by the payment of warrants in 1874 which had been issued in prior years. In another instance an error was made by a compositor in printing the report for 1868 the Indian expenses and those on account of pensions were in parallel columns. The compositor put the figures which should have been under the head of pensions under the other column, and those for Indians under the head of pensions. Next year the error was corrected. In regard to internal revenue discrepancies in the year 1863, he said that year the internal revenue was paid into the Treasury and appears in the receipts and expenditures. A clerk in tabulating the statement, inadvertently added the receipts from internal revenue to the public debt. This mistake was afterwards discovered and corrected.

Mr. BOUTWELL then spoke of the manner in which accounts were kept by the Register of the Treasury, and read from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury the following note in regard to the public debt: "It will be seen that the increase of the principal of the public debt, as shown by this statement, appears to be $17,207,475. Congress, by the act of June 8, 1872, provided that national banking associations might deposit United States legal tender notes in the Treasury of the United States and receive therefor certificates of deposit bearing no interest, and that the notes so deposited should be set apart and held as a special deposit for the redemption of said certificates. The certificates outstanding on the first of July and included in the outstanding principal of the debt amounted to $58,760,000, and the notes held as a special deposit for their redemption were included in the cash balance in the Treasury on that day. It will be seen, therefore, that while these certificates, as matter of accounts, are treated as part of the public debt, they do not in reality form any portion of it in the usual sense of the word, for the reason that no revenue is required to be provided for their payment, the notes which they represent always being in the Treasury as a special deposit for their redemption, and those notes being included in the outstanding legal tender notes. Omitting those certificates of deposit as offset by the notes held on deposit for their redemption, the actual reduction of the principal of the debt was $41,552,524."

Resuming his argument Mr. Boutwell said for two years and perhaps three, the Register reported the debt of the United States according to the statements made by the Secretary. The latter statements, issued monthly, always deducted the cash on hand. The Register of the Treasury should have kept his own books, and not adopted the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. In the report for 1871, the statement of the public debt represented the principal of the debt as made up from receipts and expenditures; that for the year 1870 was made up from entirely different data, principally from loan accounts. Other items are included, however, as will be made apparent from the following analysis: The statement in the report of 1870 of the amount for that year appears as given $2,386,358,599. The data from which this is made up is as follows: Principal of debt $2,601,675,127, to which is added accrued interest, $50,607,556, making the total debt, principal and interest, $2,652,282,684. From this amount there was deducted the following: Coin in Treasury, $112,776,048; currency in Treasury, $28,945,067; sinking fund in United States coin interest bonds, with accrued interest thereon, and other United States coin interest bonds purchased with accrued interest thereon, $124,292,968; total, $265,924,084, leaving the amount of the debt as above stated, less cash in Treasury and bonds with interest thereon, $2,386,358,599. The amount of the debt in the report of 1871, for the fiscal year 1870, was $2,480,672,427, which represents the principal of the debt after deducting the principal of the bonds purchased on sinking fund account, and excludes the item of accrued interest as above stated, and also of the entire amount of cash in the Treasury. The statement for the fiscal year 1869 was prepared in precisely the same manner as were those detailed above. The amount stated as the debt in the report for 1870, for that year is $2,489,002,480. This statement was made up on the basis of the monthly debt statement made July, 1869, in which the principal outstanding, including sinking fund, is given as $2,592,522,983, to which are added interest, $47,447,310—total debt, principal and interest, $2,645,170,294; deduct amount in Treasury, coin, currency and sinking fund, $156,167,813, leaves the amount of the debt as stated above, less cash in the Treasury and sinking fund, $2,489,002,480. The amount of the debt in the report of 1871, for the fiscal year 1870, is $2,588,452,213, which represents the principal of the debt, after deducting the principal of the sinking fund, $8,691,000, and a further sum of $580,769 representing a number of items of accrued interest and premium on loans formerly carried to the principal account of loans instead of accounts, to which they belonged, and excluding the item of accrued interest as above stated, and also the entire amount of cash in the Treasury.

In reply to a question of Mr. Sherman, Mr. BOUTWELL said that the first monthly statements which contained an account of interest were issued in July, 1869.

Mr. DAVIS said he could not understand how figures could be changed five years after the Register had made up his report and sent it to Congress.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he happened to know, from an examination which took several months, made with Mr. Buckalew, then Senator from Pennsylvania, that the books of the Treasury Department had not been tampered with. There had been nothing of the kind, yet it was impossible for all accounts to agree on account of being kept in three or four different offices, as they were.

Mr. DAVIS said the accounts might show a change from day to day, but he did not understand how figures could be changed four or five years after they had been reported to Congress.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the changes which the Senator complained of were the result of bookkeeping. One of the good things which the Senator from Massachusetts did while he was Secretary of the Treasury was to go through all these accounts, and simplify them as far as possible.

Mr. DAVIS said he understood there was no double-entry bookkeeping in the Treasury Department. In the remarks he made the other day, he had no intention to throw any discredit upon the Treasury Department or the national credit. If errors existed in the Treasury Department, they should be corrected. The Senator from Massachusetts [Boutwell] admitted that the figures he [Davis] presented were correct, but denied that the books had been tampered with. Was it possible that the books of the Treasury would not bear out the figures of the finance reports from which he [Davis] had taken his figures?

Mr. EDMUNDS referred to the error mentioned by Mr. Boutwell, where a clerk added the internal revenue to the public debt, and humorously spoke of such clerk as being a bad boy.

Mr. DAVIS—It appears to me that there are a good many bad boys in the Treasury Department, and I hope some of them will be found out. [Laughter.] Continuing his remarks, Mr. Davis said he desired to look over the remarks of the Senator from Massachusetts [Boutwell], and would have something to say in reply hereafter. The Senator from Massachusetts had overlooked several instances where he [Davis] showed that there were errors.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said he had no objection to voting for the resolution, and the debate could be resumed when the report of the committee should be made. He thought the best thing for the Senate to do was to adopt the resolution without the preamble; that he could not vote for, because he did not believe it to be true.

Mr. EDMUNDS also favored the passage of the resolution, but said he was opposed to appointing a special committee. The Senate had a Committee on Finance, and that committee could do the work better than any special committee. The Finance Committee was composed of gentlemen from both sides of the Chamber, and a fair report would be rendered by them.

Mr. THURMAN did not agree with the Senator from Vermont as to having the investigation made by the Finance Committee. Although the Democratic party was ably represented on that committee by two members, they had not devoted any particular attention to the subject of Treasury investigation. The Senator from Connecticut [Eaton] and the Senator from West Virginia [Davis] had studied the subject, and they should be members of the investigating committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the expenses of every inquiry made by special committees was very great. It could be made by a standing committee for one-half the sum.

Mr. SHERMAN said he saw no reason why the committee should be authorized to send for persons and papers. The committee could go to the Treasury Department, to the very place where these books were kept, and examine them. They could go with the power of the Senate to make such examination.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the resolution so as to have the investigation made by the Finance Committee, instead of a special committee.

Mr. BAYARD favored the appointment of a special committee.

Mr. THURMAN quoted at length from the speech of Mr. Boutwell on Thursday last, and said the main question now before the Senate was as to the truth of the finance reports upon which the people of the country had relied. The Senator from Massachusetts had distinctly said that the accounts of the Register of the Treasury did not state the exact truth in regard to the public debt for the long period of eight years, when the Government was seeking a loan from the people of Ohio, and said our public debt is so much, our interest is so much. The people relied upon that statement. Now the Senator from Massachusetts [Boutwell] said to those people, they were very simple to rely upon these reports, for the truth. If they were good accountants and went to the Treasury, they could ascertain there whether the official reports of the Treasury were correct or not. It was high time this inquiry should be made. The thanks of the Senate and of the country were due to the Senator from West Virginia for calling attention to this subject. The investigation should be made, not in a party sense, but on business principles, to see if the accounts of this Government could not be kept the same as the accounts of a great railroad or a mercantile establishment. He favored the appointment of a select committee to make the inquiry.

Mr. MORTON said he was in favor of having an investigation, but it should be made by the Finance Committee, and not by a select committee. No special committee would be more energetic or determined than the Committee on Finance.

Pending discussion, at 4:15 the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KNOTT, from the Judiciary Committee reported a proposed amendment to the Constitution, as follows: "No person who has held or may hereafter hold the office of President shall ever again be eligible to said office." It was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. FRYE, on behalf of the minority of the committee, gave notice that he would offer a substitute.

Mr. ASHE, of North Carolina, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the several statutes in relation to naturalization. It provides that the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States may be made before a clerk of court, and such declarations heretofore made are declared legal and valid. He explained that the object of the bill was simply to restore the law to what it had been before the printing of the Revised Statutes, in which the word "clerk" had been accidentally omitted. The bill passed.

Mr. ASCHE, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend section 1,064 of the Revised Statutes, relating to claims for abandoned property. It authorizes the Court of Claims to take jurisdiction of the claims of all persons who were infants, married women, idiots, lunatics, insane persons, or who were beyond seas at the time of the seizure of any abandoned or captured property, provided such claims are already on file or shall be on file within two years.

Mr. LAWRENCE made the point of order that the bill must first be considered in committee of the whole. The point was sustained by the Speaker, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the same committee, reported back adversely the bill to abolish capital punishment. Laid on the table.

The SPEAKER proceeded with the call of States for bills for reference, and the following were introduced and referred:

By Mr. RIDDLE—Providing that half of the duties on imports shall be collected in lawful money; also, declaring United States bonds to be payable according to the proper legal construction of the laws under which they were issued.

By Mr. HUNTER—To fix the legal rate of interest on national money throughout the United States at not exceeding six per cent.

By Mr. BAKER—Fixing the pay of members of Congress at $3,600 and no allowances.

By Mr. ANDERSON—Fixing the pay of members of Congress at $4,000, with mileage at ten cents a mile.

By Mr. WHITING—To repeal the tax on bank deposits.

Mr. FRYE, from Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to extend the time for stamping unstamped instruments to the 1st of January, 1877. Passed.

By Mr. HOUSE, of Tennessee—To restore to the pension rolls the names of pensioners which were struck off for disloyalty.

By Mr. HARTZELL—For the payment of a portion of the import duties in legal tender notes.

By Mr. GLOVER—Extending the jurisdiction of United States circuit courts in suits against corporations.

By Mr. OLIVER—To reduce the interest bearing public debt, provide a uniform currency, limiting the amount thereof, and make it equal in value to specie; also, to invite a joint convention of all civilized nations for the purpose of establishing a uniform system of weights, measures and coinage throughout the civilized world.

By Mr. LUTTRELL—To prevent the naturalization of Chinese and Mongolians.

The House then, at three o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wood in the chair, on the Centennial Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. HOPKINS, Chairman of the select committee, who argued that the national honor was involved in the success of the Exhibition, and that there could be no extremity of financial distress that ought to cause an American Congress to falter in voting an appropriation, to preserve the good name of the Government as national unity was valueless without national honor.

Referring to the national advantages of the celebration, he said that one of those would be to show that Southern men were neither Dukes of Alva or Spanish inquisitions, but were men and brethren. The spirit of '76 would breathe its influence on the people, and under that influence all animosities and all angry memories would fade away. The passage of the pending bill by the aid of those the sincerity of whose patriotism had been unjustly questioned, would conduce to that consummation so devoutly to be wished.

Mr. WADDELL said if it were supposed that the irritating discussion of last week would have driven Southern men away from the support of this measure, he sincerely trusted that the result of the vote would only add another illustration to the many already given of how utterly impossible it is for some people to understand and appreciate the spirit that animates other people. He and his associates acquitted their Northern brethern of all responsibility for that discussion. They had understood fully (for it was transparant) the motive which underlay the introduction of that subject; and attaching to that motive its exact value, they simply looked down upon and passed by the whole subject. They wished disturbers of public peace to understand that notwithstanding the spirit exhibited, they were too good patriots and too sincere men to allow that spirit either to control them or to serve as an example for them. They wished to maintain the honor and character of the American Union, and they would do it if they were allowed. One element in the House had not been heard from in that discussion—the element of Southern soldiers in the late war, of whom he was one. They had sat in silence and taken the fire which the gentleman from Maine [Blaine] had opened on them, with no other feeling than that of gratitude for having escaped from so terrible an enemy as he [Blaine] must have been during the battles of the late war. If, now, when that gentleman's hair was silvering and his natural force perceptibly abating, he could develop such intensity of spirit, how must his plume have waved in the forefront of that conflict which had occurred at a time when he [Blaine] was young and strong and healthy! That element had not yet spoken. It would not be goaded into the discussion; on the contrary, it had exhibited a spirit which believed the American people would not soon forget. It had met a storm of hate and persecution as the swan meets the billows, with breast of down. He knew some gentlemen who had been engaged in the same cause with him, who had not intended to vote for this measure before that discussion, but who now intended to support it, so as to set an example of patriotism. If there were any of them who still opposed the bill, he appealed to them to unite with him in doing an act which could only promote the honor and advance the interests of the country and the peace and happiness of the people.

Mr. SHEAKLEY offered an amendment that the entrance to the Centennial grounds and buildings shall be free on the 4th of July, and on Thursday of each week.

Mr. WILLIS opposed the bill as unconstitutional, and denied that the faith of the Government was pledged in the matter.

Messrs. HEWITT, of New York, and CHITTENDEN spoke in support of the bill. Without taking any action on the bill the committee rose.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, introduced a proposed amendment to the Constitution. Referred. It is supplementary to the amendment proposed by Mr. Blaine, which prohibits the distribution or control of any school fund or school lands to or by sectarian schools, and is designed to extend the prohibition. It is in these words: "Neither shall money raised by taxation in any State be appropriated for the maintenance of any sectarian school or sectarian institution."

The House, at five o clock, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN presented twenty-one petitions from citizens of Ohio, asking Congressional aid for the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Referred.

Mr. WALLACE presented a petition of citizens of Allegheny county, Pa., formerly soldiers in the Union army, asking for the passage of a law giving additional bounty to soldiers. Referred.

After the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. MORTON moved to lay aside the unfinished business, the resolution of Mr. Davis to appoint a special committee to investigate the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, and take up the resolution submitted by him before the holiday recess, to inquire into the circumstances attending the recent election in Mississippi. Rejected—yeas 22, nays 30.

Mr. BAYARD submitted a resolution, as a substitute for that reported by Committees on Rules, instructing the Committee on Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives to examine and after conference report what amendments should be made to the present joint rules for the government of the two Houses of Congress, and what legislation is necessary in regard to the twenty-second joint rule. Ordered printed and laid over.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted a resolution that the President be requested to cause the building and grounds situated in Columbus, Ohio, known as the Capital University, proposed to be donated to the United States for the purposes of a mint, to be examined for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not said building and grounds are suitable for such mint. Agreed to.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Davis in regard to the books of the Treasury Department, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. EDMUNDS to strike out a special committee and insert "the Committee on Finance," so that the investigation shall be made by the Finance Committee instead of a special committee.

Mr. SHERMAN said a Senator speaking in this body about a matter which affected the public credit should be exceedingly careful as to what he said. Any statement derogatory to our public accounts affected the public good more keenly than anything else. He denied that there was a discrepancy in the public debt to the extent of one hundred million dollars in 1870, as charged by the Senator from West Virginia, and said there was no ground for such statement. He [Sherman] would be glad to have the Senator from West Virginia [Davis] go to the Treasury and examine the books for himself. He argued that if the Senator had read the finance reports and compared the different statements, he would not have pointed out any such discrepancy, as the whole thing was explained in those reports. He read from the finance report of 1870 to show that the sinking fund bonds were not included in the one statement, but were in the other. The total debt July 1st, 1870, after deducting coin and currency, sinking fund bonds, &c., was $2,386,358,599, or nearly one hundred millions less than the amount given by the honorable Senator from West Virginia [Davis]. Before the administration of President Grant, the public debt statements were very meager; but when his administration commenced, and Boutwell entered the Treasury, the statements were enlarged for the information of the public. He desired to say that if the investigation should be left to the Committee on Finance, that committee would do the best it could; but he would much prefer to have a special committee appointed, and let the Senator from West Virginia look for himself. The business of the Treasury Department was extensive and complicated. He had often heard it said that the manner of keeping accounts in the Treasury should be changed, but he thought it would be a serious matter to improve on the plan of Alexander Hamilton, Gallatin and other noted financiers.

Mr. EATON said he did not want to say anything to injure the credit of the Government, but the condition of the accounts of the Treasury should be probed and examined. He was engaged himself, about six months ago, with one of the shrewdest bankers in the United States in an examination of finance reports from 1791 to 1874. The time occupied in the examination was about three weeks, and he did not hesitate to assert that there was not an accountant in the United States who could take the finance reports and debt statement and come within fifty million dollars of the amount of the public debt. In his opinion, there should be three departments in the Treasury—one of public accounts, another of commerce, and a third of public labor. There was something wrong in making up the accounts of the Government, and there should be a change.

Mr. KERNAN favored the investigation being made by a special committee.

Mr. DAWES said that if the Senator from West Virginia [Davis] would state that he had reason to believe that any one had attempted to make the books of the Treasury Department falsely state the condition of the public debt, he [Dawes] would vote for a special committee; but if the whole purpose of this resolution was to ascertain if the books of the Treasury Department could not be kept in a more simple manner, it was evident to him that the Finance Committee could make the inquiry. The Senator from West Virginia should be more explicit in his statement as to whether he charged fraud, or whether his purpose was to ascertain the manner of bookkeeping could be simplified.

Mr. DAVIS said not only the Senator from Massachusetts but other Senators attempted to put words in his mouth. He [Davis] had not said there was fraud, or that any one had altered the books; but he did say that the statements sent to Congress from year to year had been changed, and further, that the new table of 1870 did not agree with the Register's report; but since then the Register's report had been made to agree with the table.

Mr. DAWES said if the Senator from West Virginia charged that there was fraud, he [Dawes] would go with him in pressing an investigation, so that no guilty man should escape.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN hoped the amendment of the Senator from Vermont [Edmunds] would be adopted. He said next to the liberty of this country was the credit, and the people were exceedingly sensative in regard to it. It was right of the people, without regard to party, to know if there had been blundering in the Treasury. If it was true there had been such blundering, it was fraud.

Pending the discussion, Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Senator from Indiana [Morton] might call up his resolution in regard to the Mississippi election, and submit his remarks, which he was prepared to do. Agreed to.

The Senate then took up the resolution of Mr. Morton in regard the the Mississippi election. Mr. MORTON said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: If the information I have received from very many sources is substantially true the late pretended election in Mississippi was an armed revolution, characterized by fraud, murder and violence in almost every form. It was carried on in some respects under forms of law, but its real nature was that of force. The violation of law and trampling under foot of the dearest rights of great masses of men. A little less sudden than those revolutions which have distinguished the State of Mexico and the countries of South America, it did not differ from them in character, and was equal in atrocity. It is a matter of the gravest import to the American people to know whether a large majority of the people of the State have been overthrown and subjected by the minority, and also to understand upon what pretense or principle such a revolt was brought about. The only thing like principle that could be assumed in justification of such a result would be that political and civil power should belong exclusively to the white face, or upon the other principle that that party, the members of which own the most of the property in the State should be allowed to govern to the exclusion of the majority who are generally poor, and most of whom have nothing to depend upon for their subsistence but their labor. I apprehend that an investigation of the Mississippi revolution would show that the triumphant minority acted upon both of these principles, and in various ways boldly professed them as its doctrines. He reviewed the treatment which Republicans received in the South before the war, and declared that it is a question whether it is not the policy of the Democratic party of the South not only to defeat the Republican party of the South, but to extinguish it by social and business ostracism and personal violence to the whites who favor that party, and only presenting to the colored man the alternative of starvation or support of the Democratic party. He claimed that the better and larger class of Democrats were opposed to this social violence, but were controlled and intimidated by the smaller and violent element of their party.

Mr. MORTON continued: The colored people are fiercely denounced for their ignorance and want of moral training, and their condition, which is in many respects unhappy, is imputed to them as a crime. It must be admitted that slavery was a bad training school, not only intellectually but morally. The cruel and inhuman laws which made it a penitentiary offense to teach a colored child to read and write, have borne their fruits, which have, like apples of the dead sea, turned to ashes on the lips of those who enacted them. It is written that the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation, and it is not in the providence of God that the inventors of those laws should entirely escape their consequences. I would that the cup of bitterness could entirely pass from the white people of the South, but that is not possible under divine economy. Those who practiced African slavery for two hundred years cannot hope to escape all the evil consequences resulting from it. It is the merest folly longer to deny the atrocities that have been committed upon the colored people in the Southern States. The evidence is found in thousands of depositions taken before the investigating committes, in the continual revelations by persons coming from the South, and in the current statements of hundreds of newspapers, although there is reason to believe that not half, perhaps not a tithe, of the outrages are ever brought to the attention of the public. They have been hunted like wild beasts, and the white sportsmen went gunning for them. If that many white men had been murdered by Indians, the whole country would have demanded vengeance, and a large portion would have clamored for the extermination of the savage tribes. When some twenty starving and desperate Modocs murdered General Canby and three of his colleagues, the Government never stopped until the last man had been killed, captured, tried and hung. When the Virginius, notoriously engaged in an illegal and hostile expedition against the Spanish Government, was captured by a Spanish cruiser, and some fifty of the crew tried by a court martial and shot, the Government demanded immediate reparation, and threatened Spain with war in case it was not made. When, some six years ago, an American boat was fired upon and two men wounded upon the coast of Corea, our fleet demanded reparation, and when it was not granted, battered down the forts and slaughtered nearly three hundred of their soldiers. When the Mexican robbers make a raid across the border into Texas and steal five or six hundred cattle, the depredation is tenfold magnified. The Government of the United States is urged by many to go to war with Mexico, and at least to place the army of the United States along the Rio Grande for the protection of the property of the people of Texas; but when a hundred negroes are murdered in cold blood, it is considered a small affair, unworthy the attention of the Government and not even justifying an examination. One difference is, perhaps, that cattle can be sold and negroes cannot.

The infamous lies about negro plots to murder white people have become exceedingly stale and disgusting. Last summer the columns of the Southern Associated Press for days groaned with the stupid and clumsy story that negroes had conspired to murder the white men and ugly white women of Georgia. That that infamous lie was intended as a pretext for slaughter there is but little doubt. If apprehensions of uprisings ever existed, they grew out of the conviction of the intolerable wrongs inflicted upon the colored people, and are another proof of the truth of that saying, "Conscience doth make cowards of us all." Every year before the war there were stories of plans among the slaves to "rise" and murder their masters and families, which, I believe, in every instance turned out to be false, but were often made the pretext for the greatest cruelties. A conclusive answer to all these foul calumnies is found in the fact that colored men only are killed; that if white men are killed, they are few in number and the cases are exceptional.

Mr. MORTON declared that it was the duty of the Republican party to maintain the rights of the colored men, and said: Should the Republican party of the North become indifferent to the fate of the colored people of the South, and ignore the atrocities committed upon them, nothing can prevent them from sinking rapidly into a state of vassalage, and their last condition will be worse than the first.

That the Democratic party of the South are reconciled to the civil and political equality of the colored people is contradicted by their every act, by their daily life, by their history in the past and their aspiration in the future; and when they get physical power, regardless of constitutional provisions or Congressional enactments, they will hurl them from the platform of equality, and reduce them to a vassalage but one remove from slavery. He referred to the "white line" policy adopted by the Democracy of the South, and affirmed that it was established by the Democratic party immediately after the termination of the war, and never has been relaxed or abandoned for a single moment. The white line policy was the legitimate descendant of the black code of 1865, and the revolution of 1875 was but a continuation of the fight against the principles of reconstruction and the constitutional amendments. Whatever disguises may be temporarily adopted, whatever protests may be made in Washington, the inflexible purpose of the white line Democracy of the South is the destruction of the political rights of the negro.

He went on to cite the reports of committees sent to investigate outrages, and said that Hon. George F. Hoar, Chairman of the Congressional Investigating Committee, in his report made to the House last winter, briefly recapitulated the history of murders and atrocities in Louisiana, and presents a sickening detail of horrors that dwarf into insignificance any Indian war that has occurred within a century. The horrid massacre at Mechanics' Institute, at Colfax, at Coushatta, to say nothing of those of lesser magnitude, relieve those at Wyoming and Schenectady of their historic prominence, and throw over the butcheries of the Modocs a mellow light. Evidence taken by the Reconstruction Committee of the House, of which Mr. Boutwell was Chairman, in regard to the election in Mississippi in 1868, presents the bloody and fraudulent antetype of the election last fall. It reeks with murder, frauds, proscription, intimidation, and shows the Constitution of that year was rejected by the same infamous instrumentalities by which the revolution of last fall was enacted. The bloody record shows that while the Democracy of Mississippi, who now would have the country believe that they have been patient and long forbearing, but were finally aroused to uncontrollable anger by the oppressions and robberies of a Republican State government, in 1865 hoisted the same bloody flag, bearing like inscriptions, under which they marched to a victory won by the same weapons. The pretense that they had borne with Republican robberies and oppression until forbearance was no longer possible, and had resorted to intimidation and violence only when no other remedy was left, is a falsehood, the monstrosity of which is only equaled by the audacity of its presumption upon the ignorance or forgetfulness of the nation; and I shall show hereafter that all the real grounds of complaint which they had against the Republican State Government in Mississippi were trivial, almost contemptible, when compared with the wickedness and enormities which distinguished the government of that State while in the hands of the Democrats before the war.

Mr. MORTON referred to the atrocities committed by the Ku-Klux, and said: The passage of the Enforcement act and the prosecutions under it had the effect to break up the Ku-Klux organization throughout the South, and gave comparative peace and security in several of the Southern States for two or three years. The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the President in counties in South Carolina had a magical influence, and many of the most desperate men in that and other States immediately ran away, some of whom have but recently returned. The white liners of that State, yielding to the only principles they recognize—force and fear—suspended their operations, and have only recovered their courage since the revolution in Mississippi, which they are now declaring it is their purpose to repeat and make the basis of their canvass in 1876. It seems never to have occurred to those who attempt to justify these wrongs upon the score of Republican misgovernment in the South, that the proscriptions and violence that have been practical there are in themselves calculated to beget corruption and disorders in the government where men are persecuted, not for their crimes, but for their opinions, and as they are made outcasts from society and the common enjoyments of life, they have but little inducement to be honest, and the temptation to fraud and corruption are increased ten-fold. It is the lesson of history in every age, that where men are treated as villains and vagabonds and subjected to wicked oppression from society, because of their race, religious or political opinions, they are sometimes thereby made villains and vagabonds.

The question of amnesty, which has recently excited so much attention, is interesting as a matter of justice, of feeling and of example. The national question of paramount interest is the political, social and industrial condition of the South, the violation of the political civil and social rights of millions of people, and the subversion of the will of the majority by violence and intimidation. We stand in the presence of a great danger overhanging the Southern States, in which those of the North are powerfully are, I may say, equally interested. In many of the Southern Sates the policy is openly avowed of seizing all power into the hands of the white race, and depriving the colored people of political and civil rights. With this policy, commonly known as the white line, it is believed the Democracy sympathize in every Southern State and, I fear, to a considerable extent in the Northern States. State after State has been conquered from the majority by violence, and we are no longer left in doubt as to the purpose thus to establish a solid South in the interest of the Democratic party; and when they shall have obtained control of the National Government, to reconstruct the Southern States upon the white man's basis, and to destroy the Republican party by making it impossible for men of Republican principles to enjoy and express their opinions in peace and safety. Then, as before the rebellion, the Republican party will be banished from the South, and it will then be as a foreign county. When we consider how fearfully rapid progress has been in that direction, even under Republican government, we can understand how it might be accelerated and consummated with a Democratic President, elected chiefly by the Southern Democracy and those sympathizing with them in their asperations. Let it be said that I do not excuse the Northern Democracy. I beg leave to remind the Senate that before the war the Northern Democrats not only connived at oppressions upon the Republican party and its exclusion from the Southern States, but made merry over and defended outrages committed in the South upon abolitionists, and that now and ever since the war the Democratic party either deny, justify or excuse the dreadful atrocities committed upon the white and black Republicans in the Southern States.

A necessary concomitant of the system of murder, violence and proscription in the Southern States are falsehood and perjury. The men who commit these crimes will, as a matter of course, commit perjury to conceal or justify them. In the Ku-Klux inquiries and trials, most wonderful and disgusting exhibitions of perjury were witnessed. Many men who had before the Ku-Klux Committee or on examination in court as witnesses testified to want of all knowledge of the organization or its crimes, were afterward conclusively proven to have been members of it, and the victims of their infamous crimes were covered with foulest calumnies; and scarce an outrage was investigated that was not denied under oath or justified or excused by most infamous falsehoods against the sufferers. A monstrous system of falsehood has been continually practiced, not only in Mississippi but in every Southern State, by which the Government of the United States is constantly charged with the grossest and most wicked oppression of the Southern people. Republican State and county governments are assailed with charges of corruption and oppression, which, in most cases, are utterly false and grossly exaggerated. Many very ignorant people of the South have thus been made to believe they are sorely oppressed by the Government of the United States, and that it is, as charged by a distinguished Mississippian, now a member of Congress, the most tyranic Government on the face of the earth, and yet if they were called upon to specify in what they have suffered, they could not do it, even if their lives depended on it. The charges of corruption against Governor Ames and every Republican State and county official in Mississippi have been so voluble and persistent that very many of the ignorant have been made to believe them, and have thus to some extent been hounded on to madness and crime.

Mr. MORTON concluded as follows: Many well-meaning people deplore any reference to the outrages committed in the South as inimical to reconstruction and harmony between the sections. They are exceedingly anxious that in this Centennial year all past differences shall be forgotten, and the people North and South, forgetting and forgiving, and mindful only of our great national future, shall meet and embrace as a nation of brothers. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished; but I must remind such well-meaning people that any formal reconciliation, while the dearest rights of millions are systematically violated and the greatest wrong passed unnoticed and unpunished, will be the rankest hypocracy, revolting alike to divine and human justice. It is only the knavish quack who puts a blister over the mouth of a wound and says it is healed. The healing process must begin at the bottom, and be thorough to be permanent and healthy. All the gushing and hand-shaking which precedes the concession of equal rights and justice to men of all colors and opinions in the Southern States will be the veriest sham, and will deceive nobody. Such foul wrongs cannot be ignored and concealed. They will forever obtrude themselves upon the world and cry aloud for redress. It will be the cry of "peace, peace," when there is no peace: and if Republicans of the North turn a deaf ear to the complaints of the Republicans of the South, and affect to believe that reconstruction has taken place, and that all is well, they will be justly contemptible in the eyes of mankind. The Union men of the South have been subjected to trials of which we in the North have but a faint idea, and have shown their faith and patriotism by adherence to their principles under circumstances where the weak, the venal and the unprincipled have joined the enemy, and the Republicans of the North dare not, will not now abandon them. Let me say to this class of people and to the men of the South, there is but one highway to reconciliation, and that is open, straight and free, and over its portals are inscribed these words: "Equal justice to all, to all the equal protection of the laws;" and if the Southern people will walk in that highway they will arrive at the temple of peace, and find unbroken rest.

Before concluding, Mr. MORTON yielded the floor, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After a short time the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SPRINGER introduced a constitutional amendment providing that Congress shall not pass any special act or local laws in regard to granting pensions, bounties, lands or prize money, or for correcting the records of any department in relation thereto, granting relief to any person or authorizing the payment of any claim giving to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay railroad tracks, or conferring any special and exclusive privilege on such corporation, regulating the practice of courts, or conferring special jurisdiction in a particular case; that in all cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted, and that courts may determine whether any special law could have been embraced in a general enactment. Referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wood in the chair, on the Centennial Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. PHILLIPS, of Kansas, in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. HARRISON followed on the same side. Alluding to the suggestion that the House, by its vote on Mr. Holman's resolution on the 14th of December, had committed itself against all subsidies, he recalled the fact that when that resolution was offered, Mr. Hoar had asked whether it would not cut off the Centennial appropriation, and that Mr. Holman distinctly stated that he did not consider the word subsidy in that resolution as covering the Centennial appropriation. The House, therefore, had voted for that resolution with a reservation in favor of the Centennial—not a mental reservation, but an outspoken reservation.

Referring to the enthusiasm of old John Adams over Fourth of July celebrations, and to the fact that he made orations which might be called "spread eagle," he expressed the desire that there was to-day more spread eagleism in the land. The common eagle, he said, taking his flight from the extreme limit of Eastern civilization in 1776, would have made its flight to the Western limit in a single day; but the proudest monarchs of the air, dipping himself in the Atlantic and then looking at the setting sun, ever intent and sailing onward, takes days and weeks before he cools his pinions in the spray of the broad Pacific, and yet, he said, we are told that the people shall not be taxed at the rate of three and a half cents each for a celebration for the country's birthday. He hoped this bill would pass, and he hoped that his Southern friends would not allow this opportunity to pass without proving to the North that they had as much pride in the Fourth of July as any Northern man.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, asked Mr. Harrison whether he meant that those gentlemen who opposed the bill were disloyal to the Government.

Mr. HARRISON—Not by any means.

Mr. ATKINS—I hope not. I hope that no such test will be made. We have heard enough of that.

Mr. HARRISON—I did not fight myself, but I have read history sufficiently to know that the brave men who fought are always first to join hands across the bloody chasm.

Mr. ATKINS—I am willing to join hands across the bloody chasm, but I am not willing to vote for this bill.

Mr. COCHRAN spoke in opposition to the measure as unconstitutional. He said he had pledged his word to his constituents in Pittsburgh that he would vote against every subsidy, and this was a subsidy. He should, therefore, vote against this bill, and when he went home to his people, he would be able to look them in the eye and say, "I kept the pledge which I made to you when I was elected." [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. KELLEY spoke in answer to Mr Cochran, and in support of the bill.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, spoke in favor of the bill, and gave as one of the controlling motives in his own mind, this reason: A great and protracted civil war, with the long controversy which led to it, and a system of reconstruction measures just as disastrous as the war, have so wrenched and distorted the Constitution, and have so perverted the principles of civil liberty and just government, as to make a serious and earnest recurrence to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, of the Constitution and of the spirit and genius of the Government a paramount necessity.

Mr. FAYE supported the measure.

Mr. TUCKER spoke in opposition to the bill, and said the path of duty that lay before him in regard to this Centennial bill was as clear as it ever was in regard to any question that had ever been brought to his consideration. What was proposed to be celebrated in this Centennial year? Was it proposed to have a *material* exhibition only, or was it to be an exhibition worthy of the great moral principles that were to be illustrated by the anniversary of independence? In his view, there were three great principles that underlay the Declaration of Independence. These were the principle of individual liberty, the principle of local government in the struggle against centralized power, and the principle of exemption of American destiny from the controlling influence of European politics. He would unite in celebrating the Centennial anniversary on these three principles. Let him see that the liberty of the citizen was secure against arbitrary power, that "freedom and independence"—as that Chief Justice Chase termed the autonomy of the State—was safe against arbitrary usurpation of the Federal power, and that American destiny was to be guided alone by its own policy, and be free from the interference of European policy, then there would indeed be a Centennial anniversary. The spirit of the Centennial was obedient to the Constitution; the greatest invention of American genius had been left out of view entirely, and that was the absolute subordination of Governmental power to the rigid, inflexible, unbending rule of the constitution.

Mr. TUCKER then proceeded to argue against the constitutionality of the pending measure.

Mr. HOAR asked Mr. Tucker whether, when the Constitution delegated to Congress certain national powers, including the taking of a national attitude toward foreign nations, it it did not intend that such expenditures for the national dignity as were usual to nations wielding those powers should be made by Congress?

Mr. TUCKER asked the gentleman from Massachusetts to point out to him where the word "national," in respect of power or anything else, occurred in the Constitution.

Mr. HOAR—The power to levy war, to conclude peace, to establish commerce, means a nation in every line where that power is granted.

Mr. TUCKER—If that is what the gentleman calls national power I understand him, but there is no such thing in the Constitution as a power to levy war. There is a power to declare war, and to raise and support armies.

Mr. HOAR—And to levy it after it is declared.

Mr. TUCKER—That is not in the Constitution. The power to create and maintain a navy and to make rules for the regulation of the land and naval service covers the whole question of what the gentleman from Massachusetts means.

Mr. LAWRENCE called the attention of Mr. Tucker to a letter from George Washington transmitting the Constitution to Congress, in which the Government is called a National Government.

Mr. TUCKER—I know it; I admit it. I said the word "national" was not in the Constitution, and the gentleman has not found it in it. He finds it outside of it; that is exactly what I say.

Mr. LAWRENCE—It was in the minds of the men who made the Constitution.

Mr. TUCKER—The men did not make it; no one man made it, and the Federal Convention didn't make it. If the gentleman wishes to know who made it, I say [with great emphasis.] *the States* made it. [Sensation.] In the further course of his remarks, speaking of George Washington, he remarked that George Washington was the first great rebel in the country, and he ventured to say the gentleman from Ohio [Garfield], who spoke the other day about perjury, that George Washington was, in the view of the law, a perjured rebel, for he was an officer in his majesty's army, and he [Tucker] took it for granted that he swore to support the crown and then went into the rebellion.

Mr. GARFIELD—Did he hold a commission in the British army at the time of the Revolution?

Mr. TUCKER—No sir.

Mr. GARFIELD—Then I think he did not commit perjury.

Mr. TUCKER—Then you claim that his oath only lasted so long as he held his commission?

Mr. GARFIELD—It ceased when his commission expired.

Mr. TUCKER—But he resigned.

Mr. GARFIELD—He didn't resign.

Mr. TUCKER—He did resign.

Mr. GARFIELD—He was not an officer at the time.

Mr. TUCKER—Why, the gentleman does not know the history of his own country. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD—Did he resign to take service against the crown?

Mr. TUCKER—Oh, no: that is another thing.

Mr. GARFIELD—He was trying to get service in Great Britain before the war, and failed.

Mr. TUCKER—He resigned, and then he took service in the rebellion. When the gentleman was speaking of the South, the other day, he spoke of those who resigned and afterwards took service on the Confederate side.—

Mr. GARFIELD—I did not speak of those who, having resigned, took service. I spoke of those who, being still under oath, contemplated violence and struck against the United States.

Mr. TUCKER—If you had so qualified your phraseology, I should not have interrupted you the other day, for I know of no such person. The reason why I interrupted the gentleman the other day, was that I represent on this floor a district and a little town where sleep the remains of one of the noblest Americans who ever trod this soil [Meaning Robert E. Lee]. He sleeps in death, and no dishonor can ever, by implication or expression, be thrown on that honorable grave that the Representative from the district will not rise here and repel. [Sensation and some applause].

Mr. TUCKER then proceeded with his argument, in the course of which he quoted the gentleman from New York [Hewitt] as saying yesterday that the Government was confessedly an educator of the country, and commenting upon it, he said: Confessed by whom? I never confessed it? Not only do I not confess it, but I deny it in toto. I deny this Government can intrude in the control of the common schools of each State of the Union. I deny that this Government can go into our common school system in the States, and upturn it, according to the views of members of Congress here who know nothing in the world about it. This Government—and I beg my Democratic friends to remember it—has no mission except to execute its power and to perform its duty under and its subjection to the supreme law of the land, the Constitution of the country. [Spoken with strong emphasis and great effect.] Show me either the power to pass this bill, or that this bill is essential to carry out a power conferred, and I will vote for it; but otherwise, before God and my country, I can't vote for it. The only limit to the growing corruption of the country is a limitation in the power of the Government. I believe that the mission of the Government at this time is economy, retrenchment and reform. We have reached that time when it becomes us to put the brakes down, to call a halt on lavish expenditures. If the tax is only one cent to carry out an unconstitutional scheme, I will remember the adage that it is the last straw that breaks the camel's back, and I will vote against it. If this scheme got through, somebody would come with another like scheme for a big show at Yorktown, or Bunker Hill, or Chicago, and in the language of the old Scotch proverb, "Many a mickle makes a muckle." It was the accumulation of littles that made taxes burdensome and oppressive. He declared himself opposed altogether to a splendid government. To obey the Constitution of the country was better than to sacrifice to sentimental patriotism. He was in his heart of hearts in favor of the Centennial appropriation. He had no objection to showing the progress which the United States had made under the impulse of free institutions in art and science, in manufactures, in agriculture, in commerce, in mining, in all industrial pursuits, although his own State lagged behind in all these enterprises. For reasons which he would not more than advert to, he had no envy of the prosperity of sister States. Himself and associates from the South knew here no motive but the patriotic one of advancing the great interests of the Union in conformity to the Constitution. Referring to the fact that the Legislature of Virginia had declined to make an appropriation for the Centennial, he explained that one reason was a provision in the State Constitution framed in 1867, and forced down their throats, preventing the State from making any appropriation for anything except to pay her debts and carry on the government; but he said Virginia would be there. Her people who are able to go will be there. She has given six daughters to the Union [Referring to the States made out of the territory ceded by her], who will be there, and another of her daughters will be there [Referring to West Virginia], taken from her by Cæsarism. But old Virginia, rent in twain, impoverished, in her weeds of widowhood, with a heart breathing for the prosperity of the common country, will be there in spirit, and when the Government is restored to its prestine purity, when the principles of the revolution are re-established and liberty is proclaimed throughout the land to every man under the palladium of *habeas corpus*, unrepealable by an edict of the President or by act of Congress on account of constructive rebellion, then shall the time come when we shall all unite with Massachusetts in a splendid close of Webster's great speech, forty years ago: "constitutional liberty under constitutional union; yes, liberty and union, one and inseparable, now and forever."

Without taking action on the bill, the committee rose and the House, at 4:45, adjourned.

ALTOONA, PA.

First Annual Convention of Directors of the Poor of the State—Pauperism and the Proper Methods for its Relief Discussed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALTOONA, PA., January 19, 1876.

The first annual Convention of the Poor Directors of the State of Pennsylvania assembled in the Opera House, this city, at ten A. M. to-day. About sixty delegates, representing thirty counties, responded at the call of counties, but a large number arrived this afternoon. The convention was organized by electing Henry B. Hays, of Pittsburgh, as Permanent Chairman. Committees were appointed, after which the convention adjourned to meet in the reading room of the Logan House.

At the afternoon session the convention was called to order by Chairman Hays, when the additional delegates were enrolled. Subsequently the question of the best mode of distributing outdoor relief to paupers was taken up and discussed at length. Many interesting statements were made and suggestion offered. A lengthy speech was made by B. C. Sawyer, of Pittsburgh, on the question. Dr. Diller Luther made an able speech on the subject, as did other members of the convention.

An assessment of five dollars was levied on each county and poor district in the State, to pay the expenses of the convention. Adjourned to seven P. M.

At the evening session the tramp question was taken up and discussed. Nothing definite has been accomplished. Dr. Diller Luther, Wm. Bakewell and Francis Wells, of the Board of Public Charities, are in attendance.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

Trial of Herman Brownlee at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 18.—The case of Herman Brownlee, which was postponed on Friday, was resumed to-day in the United States Court, Judge Graham presiding. On the opening of court, the witnesses who will be called on to give evidence in this case were sworn, after which they were separated, at the request of counsel. Gen. Harrison made a statement of the case for the defendant. Walter C. Baker, the first witness for the Government, testified to being connected with the internal revenue at Washington, and produced certain reports from the files in that department which will be put in evidence later in the trial. Henry G. Quinn, clerk of the St. George Hotel, Evansville, Indiana, and H. H. Sanderson, clerk of the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, testified to the defendant being at the former hotel in December 5, 1874, and at the latter February 8, 1875, when he remained until sometime in March; also that John W. Bingham was at the hotel February 14th. Harry Veatch testified that Brownlee never visited the distilleries except in company with his father.

Another Revenue Agent Convicted at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—The case of Arthur Gunther, ex-Revenue Agent, indicted for obtaining from Francis W. Schroeder, cigar manufacturer, $1,000 as a consideration for compromising a prosecution which was pending against Schroeder, in 1873, for violation of the revenue law, was taken up in the United States Circuit Court to-day. The evidence showed that the case was not compromised; that the prosecution of Schroeder proceeded, and that the money received by Gunther was obtained under misrepresentation. The jury, after a brief consultation, found Gunther guilty, and the Court reserved sentence until all the cases of the kind now pending are disposed of. There was another charge against Gunther of extorting $2,000 from the rectifying firm of Bernecker & Engelke, in 1871, as an inducement for him to obtain the release of their house, which was then under seizure for defrauding the Government, but the evidence on this charge was not received because the indictment called him a revenue agent, whereas, at that time, he was only a Government detective. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Dyer and Assistant Attorney Reddrick.

Suspension of Tredegar Iron Company.

RICHMOND, January 17.—General Jos. R. Anderson, President of the Tredegar Iron Company, makes a brief statement to the effect that the company, having lost largely by the failure of other parties during the panic of 1873, has been compelled, in consequence of those losses and the continued depression of the iron trade, to suspend payment. It is hoped, however, that the suspension will be temporary. Before the panic the company was worth a million and a half of dollars over its liabilities. After the panic of 1873 the company, owing to the large amounts due by the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the New York, Oswego and Midland Railroads, became embarrassed and were granted an extension, its creditors being secured by deeds of trust on the company's property. It is believed their liabilities not covered by said deed will not exceed $100,000.

Proceedings of the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, January 18.—In the Senate to-day a message was received from Governor Hayes, naming Josiah Scott, of Crawford; Richard A. Harrison, of Franklin; William W. Johnson, of Lawrence; H. C. Whitman and D. T. Wright, of Hamilton, two Republican, one Liberal Republican and two Democrats, to be members of the Supreme Court Commission. A bill was introduced to transfer the duties of the State Gas Inspector to the Department of Chemistry of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College.

MINING RIGHTS.

Minerals Must be Mined so as not to Destroy the Surface—A Lessee Must Leave a Reasonable Support, Though his Grant to Mine be in the Most General Terms—Damages Cannot be Recovered for Loss of Springs.

Three opinions have just been rendered, by the Supreme Court, in cases effecting the rights of parties in the mining of coal, and involving the question as to the support which must be given to the surface. These opinions are important to all persons engaged in the mining of coal and other minerals, and we give below a comprehensive abstract of each:

Horner, Wood & Co. vs. Robert and James Watson. Error to Common Pleas of Allegeny county. Justice Gordon, who delivered the opinion, says: The rights of both the plaintiffs and defendants, who hold adjacent coal fields, are derived from a common grantor, James H. Hays. The title of the defendants antedates that of the plaintiffs, hence it is not controverted that any right or privilege, directly conferred by the deed or articles of Hays to the vendors of the former, or which by necessary construction or implication arises therefrom, must dominate any conflicting right or privilege found in the conveyance to the plaintiffs. They must take subject to the precedent grant. If then the defendants, Horner, Wood & Co., had the right, under their contract, to withdraw all the coal found within their grant, without leaving any ribs, pillars or other supports to sustain the surface, it is clear that the subsequent vendees of the adjoining tract took subject to such right, and of the consequent falling in of the superincumbent land and the intrusion of surface water into their works, they cannot complain. The whole question which we are required to consider, is raised from that part of the charge of the learned judge of the Court below wherein, after stating that the owner of a mine has a right to mine his coal in an ordinary way so long as that does no injury more than what necessarily arises from the removal of the coal, and that he would not be liable for the collection and flow, by reason of such mining, of subterranean water upon lower mines, he adds: "but otherwise, where mining is done in such a manner (whether the ordinary way or not) as to introduce foreign water from the surface or higher land, by reason of the roof falling in and thus introducing water from the surface which would not have flowed in if the roof of the mines had remained undisturbed and compact after the coal was removed." This was responsive to the defendants' second point, which was negatived, which required the court below to charge that the defendants were not liable for the introduction of such surface water, if not occasioned by the willful and wanton acts of the defendants, but was a necessary consequence of their mining according to the "approved, established and customary course and practice of mining in this region, and without any negligence in the operation of mining." The defendants thus endeavored to put themselves upon an alleged custom of the country which permitted the withdrawing of all the supporting ribs and pillars of a coal mine, and the consequent subsidence of the soil. Now, though in our opinion the contract cannot in itself be so construed as to warrant a withdrawal of all surface support, yet if the custom contended for be established it follows that, in the absence of any provision to the contrary, it must govern and interpret the agreement of the parties, as it would be presumed they acted with reference to such custom in framing their compact. But the learned judge who tried this case in the Common Pleas refused to recogize any such custom; in this we think he was right. This identical point was raised in the case of Jones vs. Wagner, 16 P. F. S., 129, where it was held that, of common right the mining right was servient to the surface to the extent of sufficient supports to sustain it, and that there could be no custom to the contrary. The reason given for this conclusion was, that the business of mining in the western part of the State was of a date too recent to give such a custom the age necessary for its validity. We are willing, however, to go one step farther, and say that the alleged usage lacks another essential feature of a good custom, and that is reasonableness. It is not reasonable that that which the law grants as of common right, should not merely be modified, but abrogated by custom or usage. When A grants to B a tract of land, reserving the minerals under it, the legal presumption is that B shall have and enjoy the exclusive and uninterrupted use of the surface; but if A may, notwithstanding, under the plea of some general custom, dig out the foundations of the land and let down the surface, or render it so dangerous that it cannot be used, it is clear that he may thus destroy his own grant, and invalidate the rights with which the law clothes his own vendee.

This Court, in Jones vs. Wagner, adopted the English decisions upon the subject, and as these decisions embody an experience in the business of mining much greater than our own, they are entitled to the greatest respect. So, when we consider the supereminent importance of this industry in the British isles, we may be sure that the judiciary thereof would not wittingly deprive it of any of its just rights or privileges. [The judge then turns to a number of English cases and discusses them at some length].

These authorities, then, teach us that in whatever shape the plea for the destruction of the surface right may come, whether as a prescription or custom, it is bad as tending to defeat the original grant. A distinction has been attempted between a grant of the surface by the owner of the whole fee, and a reservation thereof in his own favor as implied from the conveyance of the minerals alone. But this distinction is not sound. The right of support is *ex jure naturae*; hence, as no doubt can arise as to its character, it cannot come within the category of those ambiguities which must be construed most favorably for the grantee and most strongly against the grantor. So the very point is met in Jones vs. Wagner, by a citation from Rogers on Mining, page 455, where it is said: "If an owner of lands grant a lease of the minerals beneath the surface, with a power to work and get them in the most general terms, still the lessee must leave a reasonable support for the surface."

In conclusion, we may say that we have carefully examined the articles of agreement between James H. Hays and Horner and Hyatt, and find nothing therein contained which would take them out of the rule above stated; and that, on the whole case, we consider the rulings in the court below unexceptionable. The judgment is affirmed.

TWO OTHER CASES.

In the case of Coleman, Rahm & Co. vs. James M. Chadwick, error to the District Court of Allegheny county, the judge refers to the reasoning in the decision above quoted, to sustain the conclusion that, of natural right the surface land is entitled to support from the strata below, and that, where one owning the whole fee grants the minerals, reserving the surface to himself, his grantee is only entitled to so much of the minerals as he can get without injury to the superincumbent soil; and hence the plea of custom to the contrary could not be entertained, because such a custom would be unreasonable and therefore wanting in an element essential to give it validity. We quote:

It is admitted, however, that as a man may do what he pleases with his own, he may by grant part with the right of surface support, and it is contended that such is the purport of the deed of Chadwick and wife to Coleman, Hailman & Co. That part of the aforesaid deed, which is supposed to release such right, reads thus: "And all the privileges necessary for the convenient working, running and transportation of said coal, and deposition of exavated matter, and also all rights and privileges incident or usually appurtenant to the working and using of coal mines." But we cannot perceive that this grant in any way compromises the grantor's right of surface support. If, indeed, the destruction of the superincumbent estate be one of the privileges necessarily incident and appurtenant to coal mining, then the said indenture does convey the right contended for. As, however, we have just determined that such destruction of the surface is in no wise incidental to such mining, we must necessarily refuse our assent to the construction contended for. It is, in effect, but another form of a plea of a general custom or usage permissive of the removal of all subjacent support. * * * Support is part and parcel of the reserved estate. It is of common right, and hence must pass, if at all, by express grant, and is not to be defeated by mere implication arising from language that does not import such an effect. We think the whole question is determined in the negativing of the custom contended for, and hence the judgment of the District Court must be sustained.

We also affirm the same judgment in the writ of error brought by James M. Chadwick. So far as we can judge from the record presented to us, the loss of the plaintiff's springs was occasioned by the ordinary operations of mining, and would have occurred though no part of the surface had been broken. Mining must interfere more or less with those subterranean streams, and percolations of water which appear upon the surface as springs; to say that the owner of the substrata shall be accountable in damage for their disturbance is to say that he shall have no use whatever of his minerals—for, without interfering to some extent with such waters, mining is impossible. Judgment affirmed.

THE ORPHANS' COURTS.

An Act to Extend Their Powers in Certain Cases.

The following is a copy of the bill offered by Senator Newmyer on Monday last. Under the Constitution, separate Orphans' Courts exist in all counties containing over 150,000 inhabitants:

An act authorizing the separate Orphans' Courts of this Commonwealth to try by jury issues of fact, of *devisavit vel non*, and others, and providing for the exercise of such jurisdiction.

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act the separate Orphans' Courts of this Commonwealth shall have power to try by jury, as hereinafter provided, all issues of fact directed by said courts respectively, issues of *devisavit vel non*, and others, and for trial of such issues shall have full power and authority to establish such rules for regulating the practice, and for expediting the determination of such issues and proceedings therein as in their discretion they shall judge necessary and proper. Provided, that such rules shall not be inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. And the said Orphans Courts shall have power to reserve questions of law which may arise on trial of causes; provided that either party shall have the right to a bill of exceptions to the opinion of the Court as if the point had been ruled and decided on the trial of the cause.

SEC. 2. That in all cases final judgment of said Orphans Courts may be examined and affirmed or reversed, on a writ of error from the Supreme Court, in a similar manner, and subject to the same limitations and provisions under which writs of error are now issued from the Supreme Court to the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of Philadelphia.

SEC. 3. The Clerk of the Court and Sheriff shall draw a special jury to serve in the Orphans Court.

SEC. 4. Provides for pay of juries, and

SEC. 5. Provides for a fine of thirty dollars for non-attendance.

SEC. 6. Provides rules for the government of the court in the trial of cases.

SEC. 7. Makes it lawful for the judge presiding to order a judgment of non-suit to be entered, &c., and removal by plaintiff of the record by writ of error into the Supreme Court.

SEC. 8. Provides for time, manner, form and effect of pleadings, and that the Orphans' Court from time to time shall make general rules and orders to govern said court.

SEC. 9. The Court shall have power to appoint commissioners to take depositions, &c.

SEC. 10. Provides for the government of commissioners and powers and duty thereof.

SEC. 11. Each of said courts shall have power to award process to levy and recover such fines, forfeitures, &c.

SEC. 12. Provides for time and manner in which judges shall deliver their opinions, etc.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets Are so compounded from concentrated principles, extracted from roots and herbs, as to combine in each small granule, *scarcely larger than a mustard seed*, as much cathartic power as is contained in any larger pills for sale in drug stores. They are not only pleasant to take, but their operation is easy—unattended with any griping pain. They operate without producing any constitutional disturbance. Unlike other cathartics, they do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, they establish a permanently healthy action. *Being entirely vegetable*, no particular care is required while using them.

$500 *Reward* is offered by the Proprietor to any one who will detect in these Pellets any calomel or other form of mercury, mineral poison or injurious drugs.

They are sold by druggists. MWF&*

OUR WESTERN HOSPITALS.

Annual Meeting of Contributors—Dixmont and the City Hospitals—Interesting Report of the Officers—The Election.

The annual meeting of the contributors and officers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital (Dixmont) was held yesterday at the institution, and through the exertions and attentions of Dr. and Mrs. Reed was made a very pleasant affair. After partaking of an elegant dinner and making a tour of examination through the buildings, the company assembled to hear the reports of the officers.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

John Harper, Esq., President of the Board of Managers, first submitted his report to the State Board of Public Charities, from which we make the following extracts:

"On the 1st of December, 1874, there were 512 patients in this insane department of the Institution; since that time 170 have been admitted, making the total number under treatment for ten months 682; of these 191 have been discharged or died, and there remained in the hospital on the 30th of September, 1875, 491. The average number under treatment during the ten months was 477; the highest number 514; and the lowest 460. Of those discharged sixty-four were restored; forty-six were improved; thirty-four were unimproved, and thirty-eight died. At the time I write the hospital contains 501 patients. It will be remembeed that it was constructed for 400, and it now contains about one hundred more than it was originally intendud to accommodate. Four-fifths of these patients have been committed by the public authorities of the twenty-three counties of the Western Judicial District; or, in other words, the entire available capacity of the institution is now, and has been for several years, fully occupied by the indigent poor of this district. The doors of the institution have at all times been freely opened to this class, who have had the preference over private patients, although we were well aware that the latter class would have been able to pay the full cost of maintenance, and of course would have been more remunerative to the institution.

IMPROVEMENTS AT DIXMONT.

The President refers to the failure to get the usual appropriation last year and then says: "Depending upon the certainty of obtaining this appropriation, contracts were entered into and obligations incurred, and it is true that the Institution might have met its contracts, sustained itself and avoided debt by charging the twenty-three counties within the limits of its operation the 'actual cost' of keeping their insane poor: but this policy would undoubtedly have caused the withdrawal from the hospital of the chronic and least troublesome 'State patients,' to be incarcerated in abodes little fitted for their care, and placed in the custody of men unskilled in their treatment. Humanity forbade this. Encouraged by yourself and members of your board, as well as by the promise of influential members of the Legislature that at an early day of the next session the matter would be made right, the Managers after a full consideration of the subject in all its bearings, resolved to limit the cost for maintenace of the 400 State patients from the western counties to the minimum sum prescribed by law, trusting that the excellent financial credit of the Institution would enable us to work along for a few months, and believing that the restoration, passage and approval of the bill would only be a matter of time."

The repairs made and the improvement of the grounds contemplated are enumerated.

APPROPRIATION NEEDED.

"In addition to the appropriation for the current fiscal year, which we should have received at the hands of the last Legislature, we ask your aid to procure from the next Legislature, not only that one, but another for the year commencing July, 1876, and terminating July, 1877, covering the sum of $44,000, viz: For salaries of officers and wages of employees $30,000; for general improvement of grounds $10,000; for new engine and pump for water works, $4,000.

"In making this application no more is asked for than is actually needed to carry on the Institution with success, and the promotion of the greatest good to those entrusted to its care. We request you to remember that it is moderate in comparison to some other appropriations, and that its benefits are distributed over twenty-three counties of the State, saves them from paying the actual cost of keeping their insane in a well provided hospital; which we think it is certainly due to the Western portion of the State as to any other."

Dr. Reed, Superintendent, is highly complimented for his management, and Drs. Hengst and McNeil are commended. The receipt of $1,000 each from Wm. Morrison and Frank S. Bissell, Esq., constituting them life members, is acknowledged.

THE TWELFTH WARD HOSPITAL.

President Harper then reports on the condition of the City General Hospital in the Twelfth ward. On the 1st of December, 1874, there were eighty-one patients in this department; 441 have been since admitted, making 522 under treatment. Of these 397 were discharged cured, and fifty-two died; and on the 30th of September, 1875, there remained seventy-three under treatment. Of the whole number in the hospital December 1, 1874, and admitted during the ten months ending October 1, 1875, 473 were charity patients. The most important matter connected with the success of the Hospital is the happy termination of the long pending controversy with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which for years past has been a source of discontent and reproach. By a contract mutually satisfactory, the perils of the Ferguson street crossing will soon end, by the erection on the part of the railroad company of a suitable iron bridge with safeguards, from Sassafrass alley to the grounds of the Hospital, at the proposed junction of Jones and Brereton avenues.

The medical staff is complimented for careful and successful labors.

FINANCIAL—DIXMONT.

The statement of Mr. J. A. Harper, Treasurer of the hospital at Dixmont, shows that the receipts from all sources, during the ten months embraced in the report, aggregated $100,963 71, of which $18,500 was from the State Treasury under act of April 6, and $78,538 0? from earnings of the hospital during the year. The warrants drawn during the year aggregated $98,172 74, leaving a balance of $2,790 97 in the Treasury October 9, 1875, of which $2,349 8? belongs to individual contributions for purchasing land.

Messrs. R. Miller, Jr., R. C. Loomis, John Moorhead, Isaac Jones and P. H. Miller, members of the Executive Committee, submitted a report showing more in detail the management of the Dixmont institution. They report that at the close of the present year the institution, in consequence of the failure to receive the State appropriation contracted debt of over $7,000 for the maintenance of the public patients. The total expenses during the year amounted to $105,442 89, of which the special expenses for repairs aggregated $17,721 05. The remainder of the gross amount of expenditures above given was applied for paying salaries and wages, and the ordinary supplies and expenses of the hospital.

The committee state that they have visited the Hospital weekly during the past year and specially compliment Dr. Reed and Mrs. Reed.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Dr. Joseph A. Reed, Resident Physician and Superintendent, submitted a report replete with interesting matter connected with the institution, and we regret that the crowded state of our columns to-day precludes the possibility of making more than a reference. The statistical tables are full, and give a clear and concise view of the workings of the institution. From these we learn that during the ten months embraced in the report there were ninety-three males and seventy-seven females admitted, and 110 males and eighty-one females discharged, leaving 277 males and 214 females in the institution on the 30th of September last. Of those received during the year seventy were committed by friends and 110 by Directors of Poor and Court. Of those remaining in the institution, seventy are classed as curable and 421 as incurable. Of the number discharged during the year (ten months) sixty-four were restored; forty-six were improved; forty-three were unimproved, and thirty-eight died, making in all 191, and leaving in the hospital, September 30th, 1875, 491, and at the date of this report, 507. Of those admitted, ninety-nine, or more than one-half, were from twenty to forty years of age; while the remaining seventy-one were from ten to twenty and from forty to eighty years old. These figures imply that the more active, busy period of life, predisposes to attacks of insanity; and, that if youth and old age are attended by infirmities and diseases, to which middle life is not so liable, a greater exemption from mental diseases is enjoyed; and that after fifty years, the chances of going down into "the valley" with an unclouded intellect are greatly increased.

FINANCIAL—TWELFTH WARD.

Mr. J. A. Harper, Treasurer, reports that the total receipts for the year, including $2,129 88 from patients, were $40,503 10, and the expenditures $38,831 63, leaving a balance of $1,671 47 in the treasury.

Gen. J. K. Moorehead, Chairman of the Executive Committee, shows from the report of Superintendent Thomas Chess that of the four hundred and forty-one admitted only seventy-six were pay patients or able to make any compensation to the Hospital for their care, board and medical attendance; the other three hundred and sixty-five (being nearly five-sixths of the whole number) were purely charity patients cared for entirely at the expense of the Hospital. The doors are open at all times to those suffering from accidental injuries, or acute diseases requiring medical or surgical treatment, and we strive to confine our admissions to such cases. Chronic cases, debility and infirmity from age or other causes, however they may commend themselves to charity and care, are not proper subjects for hospital treatment, and must be cared for otherwise.

The reports of Drs. C. B. King, F. Le Moyne, James McCann and J. B. Murdock, of the surgical staff, and Drs. W. H. Daly, W. Snively, Wm. J. Asdale and T. C. Rhodes, of the medical staff, give in detail the operations performed and the diseases treated during the year. Of the 441 admitted, 397 were discharged, fifty-two died, and seventy-three remain under treatment.

THE ELECTION—ORGANIZATION.

The following gentlemen were elected managers for the ensuing three years: Wm. M. Darlington, Richard Edwards, Wm. A. Herron, J. T. Kincaid, P. H. Miller, W. W. Wallace and W. P. Townsend.

The Board then met and selected officers as follows:

President—John Harper.

Vice Presidents—John Holmes and Isaac Jones,

Secretary and Treasurer—John H. Harper.

THE TRAMP NUISANCE.

Senator Anderson's Bill for Cities of the Second Class.

The bill introduced by Senator Anderson, on Monday, to remedy the tramp nuisance, is entitled "an act relative to idle and disorderly persons in cities of the second class," and reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That if any person shall be found in any city of the second class, staying or loitering in or around any steamboat landing, railroad depot, gambling or drinking saloon, banking house, broker's office, or any place of public amusement, crowded thoroughfare or other place of public resort, having no apparent business, trade or occupation, and without any visible avocation, it shall be the duty of any police officer or detective to arrest such person and take him or her, as soon as may be, before the Mayor of such city of the second class where the arrest is made, and upon due proof of the fact, by one or more witnesses, or by confession, and upon the party arrested failing to furnish any satisfactory or reasonable account of his character or business at that place, he or she shall be deemed to be an idle or disorderly person, and subject to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or an imprisonment of not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of said Mayor.

Death of Major Mechling.

Wm. H. Mechling, Esq., received a dispatch yesterday, from Yankton, D. T., conveying the sad intelligence of the death of his brother, Major A. A. Mechling, which occurred suddenly at that place yesterday morning. He died of heart disease.

Major Mechling was a native of Westmoreland county, and was fifty years of age. He was Master Mechanic of the Dakota Southern Railroad, and had resided in Yankton for several years. During the late rebellion the deceased assisted in recruiting the Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, in which organization he held the rank of Major. His regiment was engaged in several of the battles about Petersburg, and did gallant service.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 19, 1876.

It is not quite so easy to obtain money in Pittsburgh as it was a week or two ago. Some of the banks are beginning to hint at being a little short, and the fact that the creditor banks in the Clearing House were not disposed to extend their discount lines goes to confirm the intimation. In New York there seems to be a feeling that money will rule higher during this year than it did during 1875, and that rates will not fall to the low figures of the past few months. This opinon is founded on the belief that general trade will be much better next year than it was in 1875.

We have been shown letters from various New York banks and bankers in answer to inquiries as to whether certain railroad notes of companies in good standing could be sold there at the legal rate.

One of the letters states that they are not buying railroad paper, or in fact any other kind at present, and are discounting as little as possible. This indicates that the banks proper are exercising the same caution that characterizes the management of our home institutions, and that the confidence in the profitableness of general mercantile business has not fully returned.

Another of these letters answers that the paper offered is in good standing and that it can probably be sold at 10 per cent. and ¼ commission. This indicates that, notwithstanding the low quotations for money, ordinary commercial paper sells at as high a rate as it does in our own market. The telegraphic quotations for money, given in our dispatches, are for call loans, backed by Government bonds or other saleable collaterals.

As the year progresses we look for batter times both at home and abroad and believe that our next yearly report of the business of this city will show figures equal to those of 1874 and the prosperous year preceding. There may be no denying that there has been great depression in some branches of our manufacturing interests: but that the whole interest is prostrated, that all our mills and founderies are running half time and doing a losing business as some of the panic makers would have us believe, is incorrect.

The accounts we receive show that in many establishments the reverse of dull times is the rule. The gratifying fact is ascertained also that goods of American manufacture are slowly but surely making their way into the English and other foreign markets, and successfully competing with those of foreign manufacture, a fact worth bushels of free trade theory.

In fact, looking abroad we see that Belgium adheres to protection. The London *Economist* describes an Italian tariff movement now in progress as "a complete return to the protectionist system." Germany moves in the same direction. Russia now stands among the foremost of protective nations. France continues so, and according to English newspapers, "bears a charmed life." Even Canada is demanding protective duties, so that one cannot help feeling the weight of the words recently uttered by the distinguished political economist, Henry C. Carey, that "the British free trade system which looked to giving the manufacturers of Britain a complete control of the commerce of the world now totters to its fall."

—Referring to the table of receipts of breadstuffs during the past year, as given in our issue of this morning, the pertinent inquiry suggests itself, what did our people eat instead of flour during the year? This table shows that the decrease in the receipts of grain was 1,990,730 bushels and the decrease in receipts of flour was 67,268 barrels. We do not attempt to answer it, but leave it to the humanitarians.

—The following is a report of auction sales in New York of hypothecated and uncurrent stocks:

Fifty shares German American Bank (hypothecated), $100 each, at 76.

$5,000 Brooklyn and Rockaway Railroad Company, first mortgage seven per cent. bonds, and $1,000 Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad Company, seven per cent. mortgage bond, four dollars the lot.

$1,000 Sackett Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company seven per cent.; mortgage bond, and $2,000 Watertown and Madison Railroad Company eight per cent. second mortgage bonds, $1,000 each, three dollars the lot.

$1,000 West Col. Coal and Salt Company seven per cent. bond, due 1889, and $200 Syracuse and Binghampton Railroad Company second mortgage seven per cent. bond, one dollar the lot.

—The manager of the New Orleans Clearing House makes the following report of the condition of the associated banks of that city at the close of business Friday, January 7th, 1876:

RESOURCES.

Specie	$ 254,407 70
Currency	3,534,116 9?
Clearing House exchange	2,027,302 18
Checks on local banks and bankers	89,246 22
Domestic and foreign exchange	2,253,812 17
Due from distant banks and bank's	377,706 13
Loans and discounts	10,469,164 75
Other cash assets	5,335,703 15
Total	$24,4?4,370 25

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$ 1,599,608 5?
Deposits	12,737,378 4?
Due distant banks and bankers	1,60?,954 3?
Other cash liabilities	592,797 9?
Total	$16,538,133 2?

	Increase.	Decrease.
Specie		$ 10,000
Currency	$170,000	
Loans		335,000
Deposits		65,000

—Our regular New York letter on the stock market of Tuesday says:

The speculation in our market has received a check to-day, and prices have very generally receded from ¼ to 1½ per cent. There seems to be some desire to realize profits, as is natural after such an advance; but the market does not exhibit any inherent evidences of weakness, and the current of quotations only gives renewed assurances that the bull campaign has only fairly commenced. Western Union Telegraph is rather depressed, and Pacific Mail is being hammered severely, but for what purpose we cannot discover, and its relative position to Union Pacific make the decline in both stocks rather suspicious. The Chicago and Northwestern and St. Paul stocks are without special feature. From the appearance of the market this evening we look for a further concession in prices to-morrow, but at any sudden or decided decline we would again advise purchases. Money is in good supply at six per cent.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 19, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112⅝
U. S. 6's 1881, coup.	121⅛	121⅜		121⅜
5-20's, 1865	116⅛	116⅛		116⅛
5-20's, 1865, new	118⅛			118⅛
5-20's, 1867, registered	120¼	120⅛		
5-20's, 1867	120⅛	120⅜		120⅛
5-20's, 1868	121¼	121⅛		121⅛
10-40's	117¼	117⅝		117⅝
10-40's coupons	118⅝	118⅝		118⅝
Currency 6's	123	123		123
New 5 per cents	116⅛	116¼		116⅛
Western Union Tel	76⅝	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
Pacific Mail	37¼	37⅜	37⅝	37⅛
Panama	133		134⅛	
Wells-Fargo Express	82⅛			
American Express	58⅛			
United States Expr's	62			
New York Central	108			
Erie	16⅛	16	16⅜	16⅝
Michigan Central	61⅛	61⅛	62	62
Michigan Southern	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
Illinois Central	98			
Clev. & Pittsburgh				91⅛
Chicago & N'western	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
Do preferred				
St. Paul common	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
Do preferred		72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
Wabash common	4⅛			
Ohio & Mississippi	20⅛	20⅛	21	20⅛
Union Pacific	69⅛	69⅛	70	69⅛
Harlem	152			
Hannibal & St. Joe	21	21		21
Atlantic & Pac. pref.		4½		
Iron Mountain	18⅛			19
C., C. & I. C.	4½			
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.		20⅛	20	
S. Carolinas, April		35		
S. Carolinas, July		35		
Missouri 6's		102⅛		

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	55
Reading	....	....	53
United Cos. of N. J.	....	....	137
Oil Creek	....	....	11⅛
Lehigh Valley	....	....	62⅛
Allegheny Valley	....	....	35⅛
Central Transportation	....	....	45⅛
P., C., & St. L. m. b.	....	....	80⅝

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Money 4@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@8 per cent. Customs receipts $315,000. The Asistant Treasurer disbursed $19,000. Clearings $24,000,000. Sterling quiet at 484@488½.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 112¾ and closed at 112⅝, all sales of the day having been at these figures. Rates paid for carrying were 5, 4½, 3, and 2 per cent.; loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm state securities quiet. Stocks were active and weak, except Western Union and Northwestern, which were steady and Ohio and Mississippi, which was strong and higher. Transactions 140,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Pacific Mail, 10,000 Western Union, 7,000 Northwestern, 8,000 St. Paul, 29,000 Lake Shore, 27,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 5,000 Union Pacific. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	77	Do preferred	6
Pacific Mail	37⅜	Fort Wayne	100¼
Adams Express	102⅛	Terre Haute	3
Wells Fargo Ex.	82	Do preferred	19
American Ex.	57⅛	Indiana Central	4⅛
United States Ex.	61	Chicago & Alton	102⅛
New York Central	108⅛	Do preferred	107
Erie	16⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	20⅝
Do preferred	30	Burling'n & Qu'cy	115⅛
Harlem	133	Hannibal & St. Joe	21
Do preferred	133	Atlantic & P. Tel.	18⅛
Mich. Central	61⅛	Delaware & Lack	119⅛
Lake Shore	66⅛	Union Pac. stock	69⅛
Illinois Central	98⅛	Cen. Pac. bonds	104⅛
Clev. & Pitts	91⅛	Union Pac. bonds	103⅛
Northwestern	41⅝	Do land grants	103⅛
Do preferred	55⅛	Mariposa	8
N. J. Central	105	Do preferred	8⅛
Rock Island	106⅝	Panama	134
St. Paul	39⅛	Missouri Pacific	11⅛
Do preferred	72⅛	A. and P., pref'd	4½
Toledo & Wabash	4⅛		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	121⅛	10-40's registered	117⅛
5-20's, 1865	116⅛	10-40's coupons	118⅛
5-20's, 1865, new	118⅛	New 5's	118⅛
5-20's, 1867	120⅛	Currency 6's	123
5-20's, 1868	121⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	46	Virginia, old	36
Tennessee, new	44	Missouri 6's	102⅛
Virginia, new	37		

LONDON, January 19, 5 P. M.—The demand for money is very quiet at the Bank of England. There is little doing outside. All suitable gold arriving is taken for export. The rate for money on Government securities is 4 per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £10,000. Consols for money 93 11-16; for account 93¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¾; 10-40's, 108¼; new 5's 107. Railroad securities—New York Central 98; Erie 14¾; do preferred 31.

PARIS, January 19.—Rentes 66 francs.

FRANKFORT, January 19.—United States bonds—New 5's 100¼.

BERLIN, January 19.—The rate of discount at the bank has been fixed at 5 per cent.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19.—Gold 113. Sight ¼ discount. Sterling—Commercial 540@541; bank 545@545¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY January 19, 1876.

Trade movement was steady to-day with nearly all classes of commission and wholesale houses and jobbers. The aggregate of transactions was rather light, the demand being for immediate uses only, and therefore somewhat reduced. In values there was no change of importance to note.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 13th inst. says: "It may seem somewhat puzzling that a corner on wheat for February should have been attempted at this early day, and that it should have culminated so soon; but both are facts. But the ring had no strength and it snapped asunder yesterday like glass. The forcing process could readily be discerned, and a few were involved—and it was found that the attempted corner could not be sustained, and so it was dissolved, leaving no very extended 'wreck' behind. February delivery was engaged yesterday in a single round lot at $1 63, but during the day settlements were made at $1 56, and the ring was among the things that were. To-day offerings of No. 2 red for February are at $1 50, or 13c below sale of yesterday, but the best bid was $1 49 a—difference of 14c. It was not a corner involving many unfortunates (for there were no unfortunates), and so its effects were not very serious, and it passes away without ruin in its track."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,865	Cheese, bxs	330
Corn, bus	880	Butter, pkgs	23
Wheat, bus	1,800	Bacon, tcs	10
Barley, bus	1,800	Potatoes, bus	430
Rye, bus	800	Hay, bales	195
Oats, bus	775		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,122	8,184	17,306
Apples, bbls	25	20	45
Cheese, bxs	160	662	822
Corn, bus	13,838	7,132	20,960
Wheat, bus	3,440	5,400	8,840
Barley, bus	4,485	16,853	21,338
Rye, bus	1,307	1,580	2,887
Oats, bus	18,370	9,098	27,468
Butter, pkgs	722	274	996
Bacon, pcs	10,767	6,250	17,017
Bacon, tcs	271	483	754
Potatoes, bus	4,008	4,181	8,189
Hay, bales	2,584	1,656	4,240

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Trade continues quiet but steady at about former prices. Wheat is firm for choice grades. We quote as follows: Michigan white $1 38@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 30@1 35, the latter for strictly prime quality; Northwestern red $1 35@1 38; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 15@1 22; rejected do 90c@$1 10, as to quality. Corn shows some increase in receipts and transactions are about the same, at former prices. We quote new shelled at 51@53c for good yellow; new ear 48@50c for mixed; 50@52c for choice yellow; old shelled in elevator is held at 63@65c. Oats were active at about former quotations. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio 38@40c; white do at 41@42c. Western white 43@44c. Barley—Not much doing; Canada in held at $1 30@1 35 ₰ bushel; choice spring $1 18@1 22; common to prime $1 00@1 10; fall $1 10@1 15; low grades nominal at 80@85 c. Rye quiet with a sale of one car at 82c, held at 83@85c ₰ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—There is an active business on choice brands at steady prices. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₰ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25 ₰ red wheat flour $6 75@7 00, in sacks 25c off ₰ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 75@8 00; well-known brands of family flour $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50@6 75; Minnesota $7 25@8 00; St. Louis $6 50@6 75; choice patents $8 50@9 00; new red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $7 00@7 25; self raising flour, in 2 ₰ packages, $3 25 ₰ dozen packages; cornmeal 80c per bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₰ bbl; kegs $3 50. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₰ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2¾@3c ₰ ℔.

HAY—The market is steady and quiet. We quote upland prairie, baled, per ton, $12 00@14 00; prime timothy $19 00@20 00, No. 2 do $17 00@18 00. Straw rules at $11 00@12 00 per ton for baled.

MILL FEED—There is a steady trade at low values. We quote bran at 80@90c ₰ cwt; seconds 90c@1 00 ₰ cwt; middlings $1 15@1 20 ₰ cwt; corn meal in round lots $1 40 ₰ cwt; chopped feed $1 25@1 30.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Continue easy and rather quiet at former quotations. We quote choice eating apples at $3 25@3 50 ₰ barrel; large cooking $2 75@3 00; common to medium grades in limited demand at $2 00@2 50 ₰ barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Holders of prime quality are firm in their views with sale at 65@70c ₰ gallon.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted in a jobbing way at $1 50@1 55 ₰ bushel; medium are nominally $1 15@1 25.

BEESWAX—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 30@33c ₰ ℔.

BUTTER—There was rather easy feeling in the butter trade to-day at former quotations. The stock continues ample, and not of very high average quality. We quote prime to choice roll 28@30c ₰ ℔; medium to good 20@23c; common 12@14c ₰ ℔.

CHEESE—There is a light trade at unchanged prices. We quote prime Ohio factory at 12½@13c ₰ ℔; New York Goshen 13@13½c; Sweitzer 13@15c; Limburger 13@16c.

CIDER—The market was firm under light receipts; prices are nominal at $5 00@7 00 per bbl, as to quality and size of barrels.

DRIED FRUITS—Bright apples, sliced, 11½@12c; Bright apples, quarters, 10@11c; Peaches halves, new, 12½@13½c; Peaches, peeled, 20@21c; Blackberries 14c; Huckleberries 15@20c; Raspberries 33@35c; Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; Cherries, unpitted, 8@9c.

EGGS—The market contains an ample supply, and prices were easy. We quote strictly fresh 24@25c; pickled 20@23c.

HOMINY—In fair supply. We note sales in a regular way at $4 00@4 25 ₰ barrel.

HONEY—New domestic honey is steady at 25@28c ₰ ℔; California is quoted at 30c ₰ ℔.

HOPS—In sluggish demand for present use only. Prices are quite depressed. Choice 1875's rule at 15@20c ₰ ℔, while mediums have no fixed value. Prices are very uncertain.

MINCE MEAT—In ample supply. We quote nominally 10@11c ₰ ℔.

NUTS—Chestnuts are easy at $2 50@3 00 ₰ bushel; peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@6½c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₰ bushel; walnuts depressed at 30@40c ₰ bushel; hazel nuts $3 50@4 00 ₰ bushel.

PEARS—We quote Californias at $4 75@4 00 ₰ box, as to quality.

POTATOES—There was not much done on track to-day and prices were nominal. From store there was a steady trade at former prices. We quote nominally peachblows on track at 38@40c per bushel; Early Rose 35@38c; Peerless 35@38c. From store sales were made of peachblows at 45@50c.

POULTRY—The supply of poultry continues very light, and prices are firm with an upward tendency. We quote dressed chickens at 13@14c ₰ ℔; turkeys 18@20c; ducks 15@16c. Live chickens 45@55c per pair by the coop.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock and slow. We quote at $1 25@1 35 ₰ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 65@1 75 ₰ bushel. Turnips 35@45c ₰ bushel. Beets 45@50c ₰ bushel. Parsnips 60@70c ₰ bushel.

Provisions.

Business continues to move with some steadiness, the transactions, however, being conducted chiefly on a hand to mouth basis. The tendency of prices continues easy but quotably unchanged.

CURED AND CUT MEATS—Hams, extra sugar-cured 14½c; shoulders do, 10½c; breakfast bacon s. c. 14½c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues, sugar cured, $6 50@7 00 per dozen; plain shoulders 10c; short rib sides 13½c; clear do 13⅞c; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is easy. We quote prime mess pork at $21 00 ₰ bbl.

LARD—We quote refined in tierces 13½c ₰ ℔; do half bbls 14c; in buckets 13¾c; 3 ℔ caddies 16¼c; 5 ℔ do 16¼c; 3 ℔ pails 17; do 5 ℔, 16¼c; do 6 ℔, 16¼c.

LARD OIL—The market is firm. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05 per gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers tallow at 10@10½c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium do 7½@8c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are coming in rather sluggishly and selling steadily at $8 00@8 25

Groceries.

There was a steady but not very heavy trade in standard groceries to-day at unchanged values, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₰ ℔.	*Sugars.*	₰ ℔.
Fancy Rio	25 c	Standard A	10¼c
Choice Rio	24 c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	23 c	Do. extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	22 c	Extra C—yel	9¾@9⅞c
Ordinary Rio	21 c	C—yellow	8¾c
Java	33 c	Franklin, B	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12⅛c
Rio, in papers	26½@27½c	Crushed	11⅞c
2d grades do	26½@27c	Powdered	11⅞c
Rio, in bulk	26@27½c	Granulated	11⅛c
Java, in papers	35 c	Good fair N. O.	8 c
Java, in bulk	33½c	Fully do	8½c
Teas.		Prime do	8½c
YoungHyson	45c@1 00	Choice fair do	9 c
Gunpowder	60c@1 10	White clarified do	10 c
Imperial	80c@ 90	*Molasses.*	₰ gall.
Japan	40c@ 85	Str'y ch. N. O.	60@65c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Prime	55@58c
Fancy	1 00	Fair	50c
Souchong	35c@ 75	*Syrups.*	
Starch.		Ex. white drips	70c
Pearl	4¾@5c	Sugar drips	60c
Silver gloss	9½c	Lower grades	35@50c
Corn	10 c	*Spices.*	
Rice.		Cloves	60 c
Choice Car'la	7¾@8 c	Allspice	18@19 c
Patna	7½@8 c	Cassia	33@35 c
Rangoon	7½@8 c	Nutmegs	$1 35
Louisiana	7 c	Pepper	25 c
Soda.		*Soaps.*	
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	Irish soap, ₰ box	4 25
Bi-carb, in 10-℔ pkgs	5½c	S. S. Star, ₰ box	5 75
Bi-carb, in ℔ papers	7 c	Babbitt's best, ₰ bx	6 50
Candles.		St. Patrick do	7 00
Star, full weight	18 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₰ bx	6 50
Stearine	15 c	German mottled do	7½c
Mould	11@12 c		

TOBACCOS—A moderate movement continues to characterize this line of trade, without quotable change in values. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—			
Spun roll	60@63c	Six Twist	43@55c
Black Navy	55@63c	Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Black Tens	57@60c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Navy	63@68c	Western leaf—wrappers	15@20c
Louisville Cay	68@70c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	Ohio seed wrap'r	18@20c
Virginia Tens	58@64c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Virginia Cay	70@80c	Conn. (choice)	
Double Thick	63@85c	wrapper	60@70c
Flounders	63@85c	Conn. filler	12@15c
Bright pounds	63@85c	Havana wrap's	$1 25@1 50
Black Quarters	57@60c	Havana fillers	90c@1 05
Rough & Ready	63@65c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	Penn'a. seed	$15@ 20
Fine Cut	55@90c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Cut and Dry	33@42c	Seed & Havana	30@ 36
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Havana	60@150
Black Snuff	60@85c		

FISH—A steady trade at firm prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following revised list of quotations:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$34 00	Labrador herring, split	$ 8 50
No. 1 mess do	32 00	Round do	6 50
Ex. No. 1 shore do	28 00	Lake herring	4 50
No. 1 shore do	25 00	Smoked bloat'r do	1 90
Ex. No. 1 bay do	22 00	Large George's codfish, ₰ ℔	6½c
No. 1 bay do	19 00	Medium do	6 c
Ex. No. 2 do	15 00	Boneless codfish	7 c
No. 2 do	11 00	Halibut do	14½c
Large No. 3 do	11 00	No. 1 herring, ₰ bx	40 c
Whitefish	5 75	Scaled herring, do	50 c
California salmon, hf-bbls	9 50		

CANNED GOODS—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote: Tomatoes, 3-℔ cans ₰ doz, $1 60; peaches, 3-℔ cans, ₰ doz, $2 25@2 50; corn, 2-℔ cans, ₰ doz, $2 25; Lima beans, 2-℔ cans $2 25; string beans, 2-℔ cans $1 50; cherries, 2-℔ cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-℔ cans $2 00; strawberries, 2-℔ cans $2 00; raspberries, 2-℔ cans $2 25; asparagus, 2½-℔ cans $3 75; pineapples, 2-℔ cans $2 00; pears, 2-℔ cans $2 00; pint pickles, $1 35; quart do $2 35; half gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, ₰ doz, $5 50; bbls containing 1,200 pickles, $8 25; hf-bbls containing 600 pickles, $4 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a fairly active business at unchanged prices. We quote: Raisins—Layers, new ₰ box, $3 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11½@12c ₰ ℔; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₰ ℔. Currants 8½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7½@8¼c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₰ box, $7 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred.

Petroleum.

January 20.—The downward turn previously noted in the crude market continued yesterday and prices again fell off under the influence of heavy bear sales. Refined also showed a little more ease without quotable decline in values.

CRUDE—The market was weak and sensitive at a decline of 2½@5c from former quotations. We quote Conduit and Union at wells at $1 71½@1 72½; United do $1 70@1 71½; outside lines $1 67½@1 68½; immediate shipment $1 92½@1 95. Sales and resales to the aggregate of 53,000 barrels.

REFINED—There was an easy and less firm feeling, in sympathy with the movement in crude. We quote standard white on the cars at 11@11½c. New York delivery rules at 14@14½c. Philadelphia and Baltimore are quoted at 13¾@13⅞c.

OIL BARRELS—Are firm at $1 25 for city; $1 15 for county.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, January 19.—The *Courier* says: The transactions were very heavy and were principally confined to United. The decline in prices was very marked and is attributed to a heavy bear movement in which large blocks of oil were thrown on the market. United opened at $1 80 asked, but soon dropped to $1 72 and at the close was offered freely at $1 73¼. There was little done in shipment and Upper road; at the close the former was quoted at $2 00; the latter at $1 95. The total sales were 2,000 barrels Upper road; 28,000 United and 3,000 shipment.

OIL CITY, January 19.—The *Derrick* says: The closing quotations of Monday were not maintained yesterday. The closing sales were of United $1 73½; shipment $2 00. The total sales were 53,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, January 19, closing 18.—There is rather an easier range of prices for buyers but trade continues slow. Crude in bulk 8c for prompt; do in shipping order 11@11½c; refined 14@14½c; cases 18@19½c. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 13⅞c; at Philadelphia 13¾c. Naptha 8½@9¾c.

TITUSVILLE, January 19.—Market opened weak at $2 00.

OIL CITY, January 19.—Market dull at $2 00; United $1 70.

ROUSEVILLE, January 19.—Market quiet and easier at $1 95@1 97½.

TIDIOUTE, January 19.—Market quiet; held at $2 00.

PARKERS, January 19.—Market very sensitive; United $1 71½; shipment $1 71¼; outside lines $1 67½; shipment $1 92¼.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.—Market quiet; standard white 13¾c; crude 7¾c; cases 17½c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 19.—Petroleum dull; crude 7¾c; refined 13¾@14c; cases 18@20c; naptha 8¾@9½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.—Petroleum—Crude in barrels 10¾@11¼c; refined 13¾@14c.

BALTIMORE, January 19.—Petroleum strong; crude 8@8¼c; refined 13¾@13¾c.

LONDON, January 19.—Refined petroleum 10¼@10½d.

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There has been a fair jobbing business in drugs since our last report. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.			Mag cal ℔	80 @ 1 00
Acetic ℔	12 @ 18		Carb ℔	25 @ 28
Citric	1 05 @ 1 12		Manna SF ℔	[illegible]
Oxalic	17 @ 20		Morph sul oz	4 40 @ 4 60
Sulphuric	2½ @ 4½		Nut No 1 ℔	1 35 @ 1 44
Tartaric	64 @ 70		*Oil.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 24 @ 2 50		Anise	3 80 @ 4 00
Aloes.			Bergamot ℔	5 25 @ 5 50
Cape	15 @ 20		Castor	[illegible]
Socot	60 @ 65		Cinnam ℔	[illegible]
Am Carb	20 @ 22		Cloves	[illegible]
Aqua	8 @ 10		Cod liv, gal	2 00 @ 2 78
Annotto	50 @ 55		Lemon	[illegible]
Bal Copa	95 @ 1 05		Linseed, raw	[illegible]
Bay rum, gal	2 75 @ 4 00		Linseed, bl'd	[illegible]
Bark.			Neats F, gal	[illegible]
Cassia	25 @ 30		Olive, gal	[illegible]
Cinch red	1 20 @ 1 50		Origan	[illegible]
" pale	[illegible]		Pepper'nt	[illegible]
" com	[illegible]		Rosemary	[illegible]
Black Lead.			Sassafras	[illegible]
American	8 @ 10		Sperm, gal	[illegible]
East Ind	10 @ 12		Tanners, gal	[illegible]
German	20 @ 25		Whale, gal	[illegible]
Blue mass	70 @ 75		Wintg'n	[illegible]
Blue vitr	11 @ 13		Opium Ty	[illegible]
Borax ref	18 @ 20		Pl Paris, bbl	[illegible]
Brim roll	4 @ 6		*Potass.*	
Calomel	[illegible]		Bichrom	[illegible]
Caromel English	[illegible]		Chlorate	[illegible]
Camp ref	[illegible]		Iodide	[illegible]
Cantharl	[illegible]		Putty	[illegible]
Cham Germ	[illegible]		Quin sulph oz	[illegible]
Roman	[illegible]		Rosin, bbl	4 00 @ [illegible]
Chloroform	[illegible]		*Root.*	
Cloves	[illegible]		Gentian	[illegible]
Cochineal	[illegible]		Ginger E I	[illegible]
Conlye, cases	4 00 @ 7 75		Jamaica	[illegible]
Copperas	[illegible]		Ipec pow	[illegible]
Cr'm Tar	[illegible]		Jalap pow	[illegible]
Cubebs	[illegible]		Licorice	[illegible]
Cudbear	[illegible]		Rhub E I	[illegible]
Emery Eng	[illegible]		Sars Hon	[illegible]
Ex Nit spts	[illegible]		Seneca	[illegible]
Ex Logw'd	[illegible]		Valer'l Eng	[illegible]
Liq Calab	[illegible]		Sal Ammon	[illegible]
Italian	[illegible]		Epsom	[illegible]
Sicily	[illegible]		Soda	[illegible]
Fustic	[illegible]		*Seed.*	
Galls Alep	[illegible]		Canary	[illegible]
Gum.			Hemp	[illegible]
Arabic sts	[illegible]		Cardamn	2 00 @ 2 50
White	[illegible]		Mustard	[illegible]
Myrrh T	[illegible]		Semen Al	[illegible]
Shellac	[illegible]		E I	[illegible]
Trag s'rts	[illegible]		*Soda.*	
Flake	[illegible]		Bi Carb	[illegible]
Hoffm's A	[illegible]		Soap Cast	[illegible]
Indigo Ma	1 00 @ 1 20		Cast wh	[illegible]
Spanft	[illegible]		Sugar L'd	[illegible]
Iodine res	[illegible]		Turp spsgal	[illegible]
Junip Berr	[illegible]		*Varnish.*	
Logwood	[illegible]		Copal, gal	1 26 @ 2 00
Mace	1 45 @ 1 55		Japan, gal	1 50 @ 1 80
Madder	15 @ 18		Damar, gal	1 60 @ 1 80
			Ven Red	[illegible]

NATRONA CHEMICALS—Trade continues fairly active at unchanged values. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Saponifer—50 cases at	₰ case $7 50
Less quantity	₰ case 8 00
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	₰ case 4 75
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	₰ case 4 75
Less quantity	₰ case 5 00
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	₰ ℔ 4⅝ c
Less quantity	₰ ℔ 5 c
Sal soda—25 kegs	₰ ℔ 2½ c
Less quantity	₰ ℔ 2⅝ c
Sal soda—25 bbls	₰ ℔ 2 c
Less quantity	₰ ℔ 2⅛ c
Caustic soda—10 drums	₰ ℔ 6 c
Less quantity	₰ ℔ 6½ c
Copperas—20 bbls	₰ ℔ 1¼ c
Less quantity	₰ ℔ 1⅜ c
Porous alum—10 bbls	₰ ℔ 3 c
Less quantity	₰ ℔ 3¼ c
Sulphuric acid	₰ ℔ 2½ c
Muriatic acid	₰ ℔ 2½ c
Nitric acid	₰ ℔ 11 c
Chloride calcium	₰ ℔ 2 c
Pure alumina	₰ ℔ 6 c
Lump alum	₰ ℔ 3¼@3½ c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &C.—There is a fair trade at lower prices for white lead. The following are wholesale prices:

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	9¼c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	10 c
Fancy brands from	8 @9 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10 @11 c
Orange mineral	10 @11 c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vielle Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	12 @15 c
Putty	3½@ 4 c
Spirits Turpentine, ₰ gall, in barrel lots	50 @52 c

ASHES—The market is very dull and depressed. Soda ashes, refined, $4 00@4 25 ₰ cwt, for high test; common $3 25@3 50; black lead $5 00; arsenic $6 00; potash $7 50@8 00; pearl ash $8 00@8 50; nitrate of soda $3 50@3 75; manganese $6 50; fluor spar $2 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 19, 1876.

Arrivals of Stock.

The following table will show the arrivals of cattle, hogs and sheep, as well as the through and yard cattle, as taken from the books of Weighmaster Dunkeld:

THROUGH AND YARD STOCK.

Through 92 cars: yard 267 cars.

	Cattle, cars.	Hogs cars.	Sheep, cars.
Thursday, Jan. 13	28	40	3½
Friday, Jan. 14	37	38	3½
Saturday, Jan. 15	14	20	3½
Sunday, Jan. 16	78	28½	5
Monday, Jan. 17	66	13	8
Tuesday, Jan. 18	84	38	33½
Wednesday, Jan. 19	52	14	8½
Total this week	359	191½	66
Total last week	278	261	96½

The Market.

CATTLE.

Receipts of cattle were very heavy and the market no better than it was two weeks ago. Best grades of cattle are to-day selling at 37½@50c lower than last week, and even at the reduction in prices are going off slowly. Large numbers are being shipped through in first hands, holders refusing to accept the prices offered them here. Taken altogether the cattle market was dull and unsatisfactory all around, with an unusual amount of grumbling on the part of sellers about loosing money on their ventures. Sales were made at the following figures:

Choice 1,500 to 1,600 ℔s	$6 00@6 80
Choice 1,300 to 1,400 ℔s	5 20@5 50
Good 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s	4 35@4 62
Common to medium	4 00@4 35

HOGS.

The run of hogs was extremely heavy and the market dull and stagnant. Many of the offerings will remain unsold should the weather continue as warm as at the present writing. We quote as follows:

Philadelphias	$7 30@7 40
Yorkers	6 70@7 00
Roughs	6 00@6 50

SHEEP.

The sheep market rules about the same as last week. To-day they are coming in more plentiful, and it is hard to say how the week's market will close. The ruling rates are about as follows:

Prime, 90 to 115 ℔s	$5 80@6 50
Prime, 85 to 95 ℔s	5 00@5 50
Fair to good	4 50@4 75

MILCH COWS.

There was a fair run of milch cows in the market, prices ruling as to their qualities as milkers. We quote:

Prime milkers	$60 00@70 00
Good milkers	45 00@50 00
Common milkers	30 00@40 00

Sales and Purchases.

Below will be found our usual weekly sales of cattle, hogs and sheep, with the prices received, from which the reader will find little or no difficulty in arriving at a just conclusion as to the rates of the market for the past week:

CATTLE.

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	Pe.	No.	Wt.	Pe.	No.	Wt.	Pe.
18	21,080	$5 85	16	17,690	$5 35	21	21,570	$5 10
7	7,130	5 50	15	18,030	5 00	19	20,150	5 12
7	6,280	4 00	36	34,840	4 30	6	6,980	4 55
7	9,570	4 00	26	24,570	5 00	6	6,330	4 90
4	6,120	3 75	46	57,680	5 12	15	19,120	5 65
17	21,730	5 25	16	16,180	4 50	80	99,050	6 25
14	13,820	4 50	7	7,330	4 50	10	10,590	4 75
17	16,140	4 30	24	15,100	3 00	16	16,700	4 75
34	43,660	5 10	7	8,330	5 00	8	8,600	4 75
33	41,840	5 37	17	20,960	5 30	6	5,960	4 00
38	31,320	4 75						

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	Pe.	No.	Wt.	Pe.	No.	Wt.	Pe.
18	18,190	$5 25	16	21,320	$6 30	18	20,780	$5 75
18	21,110	5 25	20	19,410	4 50	16	22,190	6 00
18	21,490	5 00	18	20,220	4 50	29	33,950	4 62
42	38,330	4 35	18	15,960	5 50	16	22,650	6 00
18	21,310	5 00	15	16,560	5 00			

Hamilton, Laughry & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	Pe.	No.	Wt.	Pe.	No.	Wt.	Pe.
16	17,290	$4 87	19	20,290	$4 25	45	47,660	$4 62
36	39,850	4 60	41	39,270	3 25	17	17,430	3 75
10	9,250	4 00	19	20,200	4 25	21	21,620	4 70
17	18,210	4 75	18	21,660	4 75	34	43,150	5 37
46	59,110	5 62	30	40,300	5 00			

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	Pe.	No.	Wt.	Pe.	No.	Wt.	Pe.
8	7,130	$3 75	30	44,030	$6 50	17	19,300	$5 25
19	18,380	4 62	18	21,570	5 60	32	42,920	5 39
164	202,950	5 80	8	12,300	5 00	8	8,980	4 50
35	38,900	5 00	34	40,480	5 37	34	44,580	5 15

Briggs, Dock & Drum, sold:

No.	Wt.	Pe.	No.	Wt.	Pe.	No.	Wt.	Pe.
17	19,280	$5 30	51	8,150	$5 55	19	19,330	$4 90
20	20,880	4 75	4	6,600	5 50	18	20,900	5 30
21	18,539	5 75	26	19,660	5 62	46	69,600	6 00
21	19,660	5 00	21	18,250	3 60	60	88,800	6 00
21	20,510	4 12	8	23 hd.	42 50	40	42,550	4 50
21	18,310	4 00	31	4,840	5 62	16	21,650	5 62
16	17,680	5 05	18	22,270	5 60	16	21,400	4 87
22	22,340	4 10	16	19,520	5 15	19	20,240	4 25
15	19,670	6 00						

HOGS.

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
23	4,860	$7 20	17	4,400	$7 25	13	3,340	$7 25
112	20,850	7 25	21	4,800	7 20	35	10,080	7 25
99	17,500	7 00	144	28,620	7 20	56	19,660	7 25
35	17,040	7 40	30	9,090	7 45	24	7,870	7 45
69	25,650	6 15	39	11,120	7 10	50	15,450	7 50
26	7,300	7 15	235	45,910	7 10	55	16,170	7 50
19	4,910	6 50	114	26,750	7 15	47	12,710	7 10
10	3,160	6 50	10	2,700	6 50	102	24,250	7 15
32	22,580	7 15	68	18,570	7 10	128	34,430	7 15
66	21,590	7 50	13	3,190	7 15	100	26,730	7 40
45	11,560	7 40	21	6,090	7 20	64	14,390	7 40
103	22,260	7 20	58	13,480	7 20	57	13,880	7 25
179	29,690	6 80	64	20,610	7 15	48	12,390	7 40
35	12,260	7 15	56	14,250	7 25	21	6,540	7 35
104	95,370	7 10	35	10,210	7 35	19	4,520	7 00
29	9,470	7 00	24	8,070	7 10	17	5,290	6 60
45	12,350	7 50	32	8,620	7 40	26	5,330	7 15
25	8,040	7 15	54	17,220	7 15	10	2,530	7 25
23	7,140	6 50	43	12,530	7 00	16	4,160	7 10
11	4,160	6 50	42	8,590	7 10	113	24,990	7 10
16	7,400	7 40	38	11,330	7 00	16	4,080	7 10
18	5,310	7 00	28	5,240	7 10	73	15,570	7 00
37	7,580	6 95	30	5,960	7 00	36	8,260	7 00
20	6,030	7 00	10	2,800	7 20	47	10,630	7 00
30	8,570	7 10	102	20,460	6 95	23	6,540	7 25
9	4,150	7 30	18	20,390	5 00			

H. G. Imhoff & Co. bought:

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
16	5,130	$7 90	52	15,800	$7 50	28	8,150	$7 60
31	9,140	7 80	93	19,261	7 82	5	1,920	7 50
21	5,800	7 45	69	23,510	7 60	89	26,600	7 40
54	16,960	7 45	56	17,040	7 40	3	920	7 40
31	9,290	7 40	13	3,620	7 45	13	3,930	7 40
51	15,600	7 50	10	2,590	7 00	2	660	7 40
73	24,240	7 50	83	24,970	7 40	20	5,950	7 40
10	3,360	7 40	16	4,720	7 40	16	4,860	7 40
18	5,310	7 30	64	19,790	7 30	20	5,930	7 30
78	22,750	7 30						

Hamilton, Loughry & Co. sold:

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
112	26,210	$7 20	32	6,000	$7 15	172	36,450	$7 20
69	11,700	7 00	64	14,120	7 10	184	40,980	7 15
16	3,980	7 25	69	14,870	7 25	65	24,820	8 75
12	1,180	7 25	46	10,680	7 40	17	3,710	7 25
23	4,880	7 25	36	9,830	7 20	52	6,980	7 45
28	10,170	7 35	33	8,410	7 00	84	15,460	7 00
53	19,490	7 50	80	27,500	7 35	26	7,300	7 25
37	7,480	7 50	11	3,820	7 45	23	7,910	7 25
35	12,680	7 50	10	590	4 90	42	3,950	6 50
16	4,860	7 00	29	8,560	7 10	192	33,280	6 90
79	7,110	6 25	60	14,150	7 05	51	12,019	7 00
15	3,610	6 75	52	9,440	6 90	34	6,880	6 90
10	3,140	7 00						

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
65	12,220	$7 20	51	12,130	$7 30	18	5,210	$7 50
31	8,630	7 00	51	13,280	7 50	17	4,920	7 25
110	15,280	7 00	55	12,870	7 15	23	4,580	7 35
37	730	7 00	15	4,000	7 15	23	3,300	6 75
29	9,290	7 00	95	17,170	7 20	110	24,540	7 20
78	20,210	7 20	213	44,520	7 20	73	13,670	7 15
27	7,010	7 50	96	16,730	7 00	32	8,680	7 40
12	3,370	7 30	18	4,210	6 90	45	13,160	7 15
40	10,670	7 30	64	13,540	7 10	19	5,560	7 00
103	21,830	7 00	37	10,430	7 40	100	20,450	7 00
40	11,740	7 50	19	4,010	7 00	20	5,290	7 40
36	7,340	7 00	21	6,660	7 45	135	24,200	7 20
85	17,640	7 20	18	5,890	7 00	64	19,790	7 20
88	31,670	7 50	84	24,710	7 15	45	8,320	7 05
88	15,400	7 10	43	11,700	7 00	73	13,260	6 90
21	8,580	7 15	67	13,800	7 00			

Briggs, Dock & Drum sold:

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
142	22,270	$7 20	86	25,030	$7 45	88	24,190	$7 40
15	8,740	7 25	211	42,700	7 25	61	12,180	7 15
121	27,000	7 20	165	35,640	7 15	89	24,630	7 40
205	47,030	7 00	121	23,860	7 20	73	25,520	7 40
121	27,160	7 25	188	23,650	7 25	23	3,300	7 20
57	14,360	7 25	93	23,190	7 35	104	26,870	7 30
80	24,080	7 40	169	37,260	7 25	35	9,290	7 25
13	4,250	7 40	174	21,970	6 80	20	5,950	7 00
99	18,270	7 05	25	4,500	6 90	36	7,820	7 00
44	11,990	7 10	17	4,060	7 00	37	8,290	7 00
21	6,070	7 25	38	8,350	7 00	62	14,360	7 00
12	2,605	6 00	339	68,230	6 95	61	11,800	6 90
12	4,370	6 75	132	24,540	7 00			

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
56	17,090	$7 50	34	11,620	$7 60	48	13,000	$7 20
57	13,350	7 25	14	2,745	7 80	68	13,890	7 20
62	12,110	7 25	13	3,620	7 35	30	4,910	7 25
61	14,120	7 20	73	16,780	7 20	34	10,580	7 35
60	28,950	7 25	55	12,280	7 00	71	15,820	7 25
14	4,060	7 20	389	85,200	7 30	96	21,650	7 15
84	20,840	7 25	13	3,600	6 90	27	9,180	7 50
37	7,630	7 25	38	8,300	7 25	110	17,120	6 85
43	13,380	7 25	11	2,910	6 50	40	11,470	7 25

Voetter & Brainard bought:

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
7	2,110	$7 00	6	1,670	$7 25	107	17,120	$7 15
17	3,740	7 25	86	25,030	7 45	88	24,190	7 40
13	3,600	7 00	42	10,990	7 30	100	20,450	7 00
11	1,200	7 00	5	1,560	7 00	33	8,680	7 65
35	10,080	7 50	56	17,000	7 50	162	24,650	7 60
144	25,350	7 10	4	1,090	6 50	93	23,940	7 40
54	9,650	7 20	136	49,050	Ch'os	83	22,580	7 35
68	18,510	7 20	2	750	6 50	108	22,210	7 25
25	5,700	7 20	132	50,090	Ch'os	93	23,230	7 25
7	2,000	7 00	198	16,220	7 10	73	16,140	7 50
3	1,180	7 20	24	3,800	7 00	73	16,780	7 30
4	790	7 12	5	2,220	6 50	20	5,090	7 10
3	1,180	6 50	89	19,610	7 10	6	2,840	6 50
124	25,640	7 20	6	2,660	6 50	108	22,450	7 10
126	20,500	7 00	7	2,540	6 25	20	6,030	7 20

SHEEP.

Briggs, Dock & Drum, sold:

No.	Wt.	P'e.	No.	Wt.	P'e.	No.	Wt.	P'e.
176	17,040	$5 85	75	6,630	$5 75	58	5,050	$5 00
44	3,740	5 25	379	34,200	5 65	145	10,210	4 75
103	10,300	6 25	105	8,380	5 85	60	6,390	4 85
78	6,300	5 10	148	12,480	5 50	53	5,010	5 60
135	10,800	5 50	184	16,530	5 87	357	32,420	5 60
107	8,680	5 30	48	4,120	5 35	25	2,100	5 06

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	P'e.	No.	Wt.	P'e.	No.	Wt.	P'e.
102	8,240	$4 75	194	14,850	$5 55	185	15,910	$5 50
188	15,110	5 00	202	16,300	5 50	158	17,210	6 50
156	16,810	5 00	193	16,170	5 10	138	11,330	5 50
184	16,180	5 00	151	13,580	5 00	150	10,060	5 50

Hamilton, Loughry & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	P'e.	No.	Wt.	P'e.	No.	Wt.	P'e.
167	14,220	$5 50	170	15,640	$5 80	180	15,600	$6 00
82	8,650	5 50	79	7,780	5 70	79	7,240	6 00
51	4,680	4 35	189	16,030	5 70	93	7,540	5 25
205	19,040	5 37	66	6,630	5 00			

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	P'e.	No.	Wt.	P'e.	No.	Wt.	P'e.
223	18,600	$5 00	70	5,590	$4 80	47	3,980	$5 00
240	26,350	4 25	39	2,220	5 15	263	27,030	5 85
110	8,800	5 25	93	6,440	5 00	101	6,870	3 85
348	33,450	5 40	48	3,860	5 00	154	16,100	6 00

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	P'e.	No.	Wt.	P'e.	No.	Wt.	P'e.
78	7,038	$4 80	90	6,220	$4 25	26	2,330	$5 75
133	12,230	5 00	186	16,820	6 65	261	16,980	3 62
43	3,550	5 00	38	39 hd	5 00	64	5,570	5 00
139	12,960	5 50	192	17,900	5 50	201	16,630	5 35
327	30,090	5 35	476	43,880	5 70			

H. Erisman, bought:

No.	Wt.	P'e.	No.	Wt.	P'e.	No.	Wt.	P'e.
108	9,750	$5 50	199	16,290	$5 35	21	1,270	$4 50
114	9,330	4 75	100	8,070	4 85	70	6,500	4 80
327	30,090	5 40	170	15,640	5 80	204	19,200	6 15
192	17,000	5 50	139	12,960	5 50	64	5,270	5 00
201	18,980	3 62	136	16,920	6 65	158	17,210	6 50
156	16,180	6 65	194	14,760	5 55	103	86,650	5 50
87	8,500	6 10	79	7,240	6 00	81	6,870	3 85
44	3,740	5 60	103	10,300	6 25	135	10,490	5 25
122	11,170	5 75	184	16,530	5 87	178	15,700	5 00
184	16,180	5 00	152	13,580	5 00	57	4,500	5 00
131	12,580	5 50	98	8,090	5 27	263	27,030	5 87
78	7,030	4 80	154	16,100	6 00	178	14,160	5 00

J. F. Sadler & Co. reports the following as the ruling of the live stock market for the week ending January 19th:

CATTLE.

The extremely good market we had last week had the effect of bringing in this week a larger supply of cattle than we have had for six months. There was an increase of nearly 100 cars. This, taken in connection with the unfavorable weather, it being rainy and warm, had a depressing effect on prices, and we note a decline of 50c per 100 from our last week's quotations. Business was dull and draggy all week, buyers holding off to force prices as low as possible. As advices from the East are bad this gave them a good text to work on. There were a few extra cattle sold as high as $6 50. The quality of stock on the market was mostly good, fair, fat cattle.

At present there are a good many remaining unsold, and unless trade brightens up in the morning and buyers take hold freely there will be a good many go East in first hands.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s	$6 00@6 25
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s	5 50@5 75
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s	5 00@5 25

Medium and common, same weight, 25@50c less.

HOGS.

There was an over supply of hogs on the market, owing to the demand being moderate. The unfavorable weather has had a bad effect on the market and prices are off about 30c per 100 on all grades. At present the pens are full, and the prospects are fair at the following prices:

Best Philadelphias	$7 20@7 30
Good Yorkers	6 80@7 00
Common	6 50@6 75

SHEEP.

There was a fair run of sheep and a good market, and everything was closed out at the following prices:

Extra, 120 to 130 ℔s	$6 00@6 75
Extra, 100 to 110 ℔s	6 00@6 25
Extra, 90 to 95 ℔s	5 50@5 75
Good, 80 to 85 ℔s	5 20@5 40
Good, 70 to 75 ℔s	4 50@4 75
Common, 60 to 65 ℔s	3 25@3 50

We would especially request parties writing to us not to direct our letters to East Liberty, as they invariably go to Fayette county if so directed. Our address is Stock Yards, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Receipts were 92 cars through cattle, and 267 cars yard cattle; 191½ cars hogs, and 66 cars sheep. Sales 2,957 head cattle.

All drafts drawn on us should be accompanied by the original shipping bill and only for two thirds cost of stock, payable at the Penn Bank.

John W. Fort is our agent at Indianapolis, and will attend to all stock at that point intended for us.

Respectfully,
J. F. SADLER & CO.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 17, 1876.

The run of cattle, all told, would foot up about 750 head, brought in by the usual shippers and from the usual points of shipment in the West and the surrounding counties.

Although the offerings were somewhat heavier than those of last week, there was little or no improvement in the quality of the stock on sale. True, there were some fine butchers' cattle on the market, which generally found ready purchasers at fair prices. However, the heavy run would leave quite a number unsold which will take their chances at the East Liberty yards to-morrow. The market ruled about the same as last week, say from $4 00 to $7 00, the grades ruling about as follows:

Choice, 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s	$6 75@7 00
Choice, 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s	6 00@6 50
Choice, 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s	5 75@6 00
Medium, 900 to 1,000 ℔s	4 75@5 00
Common	4 00@4 25

HOGS.

Hogs were in full supply and prices ruled a shade lower than last week. Evidently pork is coming down in price. And why not? We quote as follows:

Best Philadelphias	$7 00@7 75
Yorkers	6 50@6 75
Roughs	6 00@6 50

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was unusually large for the season, and prices were consequently lower and the market dull and slow, with sales as low as $2 25 per head, and up to $6 25. We quote:

Prime 90 to 110 ℔s	$6 00@6 25
Prime, 80 to 100 ℔s	5 50@5 75
Good, 80 to 100 ℔s	5 00@5 25
Common, per head	2 25@2 40

MILCH COWS.

The supply of milkers was about as usual, and in quality embraced all sorts, from those warranted to yield gallons down to "strippers," which would improve in the spring. The rates were about as follows:

Extra choice milkers	$60 00@70 00
Good milkers	40 00@45 00
Fair milkers	30 00@40 00
Common milkers	25 00@30 00

Receipts of Cattle by Rail.

Below will be found the receipts of cattle, etc., by rail for the week ending to-day, taken from the books of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

CATTLE.

Consignee.	Where from.	Head.
Marks & Bro	Chicago	36
Kahn & Lobman	Chicago	35
S. Lowenstein	Chicago	37
B. S. Trauerman	Chicago	17
Lowenstein & T	Chicago	18
M. Krause	Chicago	18
Gerson & Zeigler	Chicago	35
Arnold & Wolf	Chicago	18
W. Moonschine	Chicago	36
Aull & Varner	Chicago	36
Ackerman & Haas	Chicago	36
A. Greenwald	Chicago	36
N. & J. Rothchild	Chicago	36
F. Schotz	Chicago	18
J. Holmes	Chicago	36
Gerson & Varner	Chicago	36
Frank Rick	Chicago	18
A. Moonschine & Co	Chicago	36
Trauerman & L	Chicago	18
Marks & L	Chicago	19
J. F. Hosa	Orrville	20
John Gilleland	Van Wert	20
W. Reeder	Canton	20
Duff & Fordyce	Bellaire	20
Detting & Simmons	Bellaire	20
Total this week		654
Total last week		674

HOGS.

Consignee.	Where from.	Head.
James Hunter	Chicago	50
J. Rothchild	Chicago	55
R. McCaslin	New Castle	25

SHEEP.

Consignee.	Where from.	Head.
R. McCaslin	New Castle	100

[By Associated Press.]

New York.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Beeves—Receipts yesterday and to-day 2,600 head, against 1,860 head for the same time last week. Market extremely dull at a further decline from Monday of 25c, making a total reduction since Friday last of more than $1 25 for Illinois steers, 1,400@1,450 ℔s, $11 50@11 75, such as sold a week ago at $13 00; common Missouri steers, 1,050 ℔s, $9 50; a week ago the same qualities bought $10 75@11 00, the decline this week being fully equal to the advance last week.

Sheep—Receipts since Monday 5,520 head, against 8,130 head for the same time last week, quality fair to prime; market weaker and 25c lower; sales of ordinary to extra sheep at $5 50@7 37½; good to prime $6 75@7 00.

Swine—Receipts for two days, 5,760 head, against 6,750 head for the same time last week. Market dull; one car of Ohio cornfed sold alive at $7 50.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 19.—Cattle—Receipts 2,500 head. Under colder weather the market became active and higher than yesterday; butchers' sold at $2 75@4 00; shipping $4 00@4 75; best $5 00@6 25; medium steers $4 75@4 95. Shipments 1,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 15,000 head. Market active and strong and 10@15c higher; packers' $7 10@7 25; light bacon $7 15@7 30; mainly $7 25. Eastern grades $7 35@7 60. Shipments 1,850 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000 head. Market active; common to choice $4 50@6 00.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 19.—Cattle—Market dull and prices declined 12½@25c; very best $6 00@7 12½; first quality $5 00@6 00; medium or good fair quality $4 25@4 75; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows $3 25@4 00; most sales at $4 25@5 25. Receipts 1,893 head. Sales 1,444 head.

Hogs—Less active and prices 50c lower with the tending still downward; range $9 25@10 25. Receipts 8,286 head.

Sheep—Quiet and prices a shade easier; range $4 50@7 00. Receipts 3,264 head.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, January 19.—Cattle—Receipts 935 head; total for the week 6,123 head. Market dull and weak with a declining tendency.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,400 head; total for the week 14,000 head. Market very dull and prices 25c off.

Hogs—Receipts 3,100 head; total for the week 16,700 head. Market dull and slow; Yorkers $7 20@7 30, mostly $7 25; heavy $7 25@7 30.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.—Cattle—Market dull this week, but prices rather firmer; 3,500 head arrived and sold at $7 25@7 75 for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; $6 00@7 00 for fair to good do, and $4 00@5 50 for common, as to quality.

Sheep—In fair demand at about former rates; 80,000 head sold at $4 25@6 75, as to condition.

Watertown.

WATERTOWN, MASS., January 17.—Cattle—Receipts 1,350 head, more than half from Chicago. There was a better demand and prices advanced 25c; sales of choice at $10 00; extra $9 00@9 75; first quality $7 50@8 75; second do $6 50@7 25; third do $5 00@6 00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 3,861 head. Supply nearly double that of last week; demand fair and market steady; sales in lots at $4 00@3 00 each; extra $3 50@6 50.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—Hogs dull; shipping $6 50@6 75; packing $6 70@7 00; extra $7 20.

Cattle—Slow and unchanged; good to prime native shipping steers $4 75@5 00; fair do $4 50@5 50; choice cows $3 50@4 00; native stockers $3 50@4 00.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 19.—Hogs—Dull; common to good light $7 00@7 15; fair to good packing $7 15@7 40; choice heavy $7 35@7 45.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 19.—Hogs $6 65@7 10, Receipts 1,400 head.

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 15, 1876.

The market for raw irons was a quiet one, sales being restricted to lots sufficient to meet the current wants of the trade. As we have noted on a previous occasion, buyers manifest but little inclination to take hold. So far as prices are concerned we have no change to record. Iron men are divided in regard to the future, while a portion contend that the bottom has been reached, there are others who take an entirely different view of the situation. The stock on the market is not large. There is, however, sufficient to meet any demand that is likely to arise.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

200 tons grey forge ....$22 00—4 mos
150 tons grey forge ....22 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge ....22 25—4 mos
100 tons grey forge ....22 50—4 mos
100 tons grey forge ....22 50—4 mos
100 tons grey forge ....22 50—4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

200 tons grey forge ....$21 50—4 mos

CHARCOAL.

360 tons Nos. 1 and 2 foundry, H. B. ....$24 00@27 00—4 mos
110 tons Nos. 1 and 2 foundry, H. B. ....25 00@26 00—4 mos

Monthly Metal Report.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 15, 1876.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, ore, blooms, muck bar and scrap iron by the various railroads for the month of December, 1875:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Ore, tons.	M't'l, tons.
Nimick & Co.	......	3,350
Caughey & Hailman	......	470
Shoenberger, Blair & Co.	530	......
Carnegie Bros. & Co.	......	490
John Moorhead	......	40
Graff, Bennett & Co.	......	110
Spang, Chalfant & Co.	......	120
Isabella Furnace	620	380
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	......	30
Jones & Laughlin	......	70
Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co.	......	40
Robinson, Rea & Co.	......	30
P. D. Nicols	......	40
Lucy Furnace	300	200
Various consignees	......	40
Total	1,450	5,410

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Mu'k tons.	Ore, tons.	M't'l, tons.
A. H. Childs	......	......	840
Laughlin & Co.	......	300	......
Graff, Bennett & Co.	......	......	60
Everson, Macrum & Co.	130	......	210
Chess, Smythe & Co.	......	......	70
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	......	......	30
Various consignees	......	......	30
Total	130	300	1,280

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Blms tons.	Metal, tons.
J. W. Porter	20	350
R. Wister	......	150
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	......	120
Various consignees	50	60
Total	70	680

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cinder tons.	Ore, tons.	M't'l, tons.
Shoenberger, Blair & Co.	......	2,340	......
Lucy Furnace	......	280	......
Phillips, Nimick & Co.	......	180	......
Jones & Laughlin	......	610	......
Wm. Clark & Co.	......	170	50
Cambria Iron Works	......	......	1,780
Caughey & Hailman	......	......	20
Isabella Furnace	......	610	120
Rees, Graff & Woods	......	200	......
Graff, Bennett & Co.	......	......	60
Moorhead & Co.	......	......	40
Zug & Co.	......	50	120
Cambria Iron Works	......	......	1,350
Chess, Smythe & Co.	......	10	40
Soho Furnace	......	180	......
Various consignees	110	......	150
Total	110	4,630	3,730

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cinder tons.	Ore, tons.	Bl'ms tons.	Metal, tons.
Shoenberger, Bl'r & Co.	......	600	......	......
Lucy Furnace	......	40	......	......
Philips, N. & Co.	......	......	30	20
F. B. Laughlin	......	......	......	60
E. T. Steel Works	......	......	......	100
Lewis, Oliver & P	......	......	......	60
Byers, McC. & Co.	......	......	......	120
Various consign's	100	20	20	80
Total	100	660	50	440

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—MANCHESTER STATION.

	M't'l, tons.	Ore, tons.
Laughlin & Co.	......	2,000
Graff, Bennett & Co.	......	460
Soho Furnace	......	290
Williams & Co.	50	......
Total	50	2,750

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

	Metal, tons.
Painter & Son	810
Graff, Bennett & Co.	290
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	880
Zug & Co.	80
Keystone Bolt Company	30
Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company	40
Wm Clark & Co.	100
McIntosh, Hemphill & Co.	10
Various consignees	20
Total	2,240

SCRAP IRON.

The following are the receipts of scrap iron by the various railroads for December, 1875:

	tons.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	550
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	300
Allegheny Valley	200
Pennsylvania Central	950
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis	120
Pittsburgh and Connellsville	120
Total	2,240

Coal and Coke Markets.

CINCINNATI.

Coal—The market is quiet and steady. Youghiogheny is selling at 8c per bushel afloat, and 12@13c delivered; Raymond City, 8c afloat, and 11@12c delivered; Muskingum Valley, 10c on cars, and 11@12c delivered; Hocking Valley, 10c at elevator, and 11@12c delivered; Ashland, 7½c afloat, and 11c delivered; Ohio river, 6c afloat, and 9@10c delivered; Kanawha cannel 16c afloat, and 20@22c delivered; Indiana cannel 18c delivered, and anthracite $9 50@10 00 per ton delivered.

Coke—Is in moderate request for city manufactured at 8c per bushel at yard, and 10@12c delivered; gas house, 8c at yard, and 10@12c delivered; crushed, 11c at yard, and 13@15c delivered; Connellsville, 14@15c delivered, and McKeesport, 9@11c delivered.

LOUISVILLE.

Pittsburgh at 12c retail; Pine Hill at 12c; Kentucky at 11c; Raymond City at 12c; Pomeroy at 11c; cannel at 20c; city coke at 10c; gas coke at 9c per bushel by cart load; anthracite $10 00@10 50 per load; Pittsburgh at 9c; Pomeroy at 8c, and Raymond City at 8½c afloat.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 19, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 04 spot; 98¾c seller February; 98⅝c seller March; No. 3 79c; rejected 66c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 43¼c spot; 43½c bid seller February. Oats dull; No. 2 30⅝c spot. Barley and rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady; $19 15@19 20 spot; $19 27½@19 30 seller February; $19 57½@19 60 seller March. Lard quiet; 12.20c spot; 12⅛@12.27½c seller February; 12.42½@12.45c seller March. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm; $1 06 bid; $1 07 asked.

LATEST—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was lower; 99¼c January; 98⅝c February. Corn ⅛c lower. Oats unchanged. Pork weak; $19 10@19 20 cash; $19 25@19 27½ February. Lard weak; 12.17½@12.20c January; 12.22½@12¼c February.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Flour in limited export and home trade demand; superfine Western and State $4 20@4 65; common to good $4 90@5 35; good to choice $5 40@5 80; white wheat extra $5 95@7 00; extra Ohio $4 90@7 25; St. Louis $5 20@9 00. Rye flour easier at $4 20@5 30. Cornmeal quiet at $3 00@3 50. Wheat dull and heavy; receipts 55,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 00; No. 2 Chicago $1 22@1 24; No. 3 $1 06; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 22@1 24; No. 1 spring $1 32@1 40. Rye easier, Western 80@90c. Barley declining; No. 2 Canada $1 10. Malt quiet. Corn—A fair business was transacted; receipts 91,000 bushels; mixed, unmerchantable, 50@52c; do, no grade, 50@55½c; Western mixed, ungraded, 60@63c. Oats lower and more active; Western mixed and State 45@47½c; white Western 46@52c. Hay firm; shipping 85c. Hops firm; Eastern and Western 10@15c. Coffee quiet; cargoes 16¼@19½c; jobbing at 19¼@20¼. Molasses quiet. Rice in moderate request and unchanged. Tallow steady at 9½c. Rosin steady at $1 62½@1 67½. Eggs heavy and lower at 20@22c. Leather unchanged. Wool firm; pulled 27@29c; unwashed 15@32c. Pork dull and unsettled. Beef quiet at 11@11½c. Cutmeats quiet. Middles quiet; Western long clear 11c. Lard heavy; prime steam 13 13-16@13⅞c. Butter—Choice firm; others quiet; Western 16@35c; State 20@38c. Cheese firm at 6@12½c. Whisky $1 10@1 11.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19.—Sugar firm; common 5¾@5¾c; fair to fully fair 6¼@6⅝c; prime 6¾c; strictly prime to choice 7@7½c. Molasses in good demand: prime 41@44c; prime reboiled 43c; strictly prime, fermenting 41c. Flour in fair demand; superfine $4 00; double extra $4 25; treble do $4 50@5 75; choice and family $6 00@7 50. Cornmeal held higher at $2 35@2 40c. Corn in good demand at 54c. Oats quiet at 45@50c. Bran steady at 85c. Hay dull; prime $17 00@18 00. Pork in demand at $21 50. Dry salt meats quiet at 8@8¾@11@11½c. Bacon dull at 9½@12½@12½c. Hams—Choice sugar cured scarce at 14@14½c. Lard scarce; tierce, packers', 12¾c; refined 13c; keg 13⅞c. Whisky—Louisiana rectified $1 11@1 12. Western $1 14.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.—Cloverseed scarce at 11¾@12¾c ₰ ℔. Flour quiet; extras $4 50@4 87½; high grades $7 00@8 50. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania red $1 40; amber $1 41@1 43. Rye—Western 83c. Corn moderately active; yellow damp and prime dry 56@61c. Oats dull; white 46@50c. Pork dull at $21 00. Smoked hams 15@16c. Whisky—Western $1 11. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extras 28@34c; Western extras 25@27c. Cheese firm at 13@13½c. Eggs depressed; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware 26@27c; Western do 25@26c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—Sugar quiet; fair 5¾@5¾c; fair to fully fair 6¼@6⅝c; prime 6¾c; strictly prime to choice 7@7½c; yellow clarified 8¾c. Molasses firm; prime 41@42c; strict prime to choice 48@52c; prime reboiled 40c. Flour steady; superfine $4 00; double extra $4 25; treble do $4 50@5 75; choice and family $6 00@7 50. Cornmeal dull and lower at $2 30.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 19.—Flour—Demand more active; Western superfine $3 75@4 50; common extras $4 75@5 50; Minnesota extras $5 50@6 25; winter wheat Iowa, Indiana and Michigan $6 00@7 00; Illinois $6 25@8 00; fancy Minnesota $8 75@9 25. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 65@68c. Oats—Mixed and white 48@52½c; rejected 44@46c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 19.—Cotton dull at 12½c. Flour dull. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at $1 30@1 40. Corn dull at 41@42c. Oats dull at 35@42c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye firm at 78@80c. Pork dull at $20 00 cash. Lard dull; steam 12½c spot; kettle 13@13½c. Bulkmeats quiet at 7¼@10@10½@10¾c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1 06.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 19.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active and firm; No. 2 Western red $1 37@1 38. Corn lower; Western, new, 61½c. Oats scarce and unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged. Butter quiet; Western extras 24@25c; do firsts 22@24c. Coffee firmly held; cargoes 16¾@19½c; jobbing at 17¾@20¾c. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 11½.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 19.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan $1 28; spot and seller February $1 19; extra $1 39½; amber do, spot and seller February, $1 25; seller January $1 28; No. 2 amber $1 05. Corn dull; high mixed 46½c; seller January held at 47½@48c; seller January 46c; low mixed 45½c; no grade 43c; damaged 40½c. Oats dull; No. 2 35½@36c; seller February held at 37½@38c; Michigan 35½c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour firmer at $3 25@5 00. Wheat dull at $1 52@1 52½. Corn steady at 37½c. Oats dull at 35@35½c. Barley quiet at $1 00@1 15. Rye quiet at 68c. Pork dull at $20 00. Greenmeats—More doing at 6¾@7@10@10½c. Bulkmeats—Little doing.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 08½; do hard $1 20; No. 2 $1 00; No. 3 83½c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 48c. Oats dull and easier; No. 2, 32½c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring 96c; No. 3, 57c. Rye quiet and easier; No. 1, 70c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 19.—Cotton quiet at 12½c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 19.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 40; No. 1 white Michigan $1 45. Corn quiet; Western mixed 60@68c. Barley in light demand; No. 2 Canada $1 08.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, January 17.—Corn—Western mixed, new, 29@30s; old 31¼@32s. Turpentine 25s. Cloverseed—American, per 400 and 500 pounds, 50@65c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 19.—Cotton steady at 12⅝c. Others quiet and unchanged.

WOOL.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 19—Wool remains unchanged. Manufacturers purchase only in lots as wanted. No pressure to buy or sell. Sales at 45@47½c for Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, including extra and double extra; No. 1 48@50c, latter outside price for lots in good condition; treble extra and picklock 50@55c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 42@47c for extra and No. 1. Pulled wools are in fair demand at 37½@55c, including super and extra. Combing and delaine fleeces are firm but the inquiry is light.

DRY GOODS.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Trade movement was slow in all departments with commission houses and importers. Cotton goods were steady. Fine bleached shirting were closely sold up in leading makes. New York mills' shirtings were held at value. Plaid prints were in fair demand, but shirting styles moved slowly. Woolen goods for men's wear were quiet, and foreign goods dull.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Cotton dull at 13@13 3-16c. Futures—January 12 15-16@12 21-32c; February 13 1-32@13 1-16c; March 13 9-32@13 9-16c; April 13½@13 17-32c; May 13 29-32@13⅝c; June 13 29-32c; July 14 1-16@14 3-32c; August 14 5-32c.

Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, January 19.—Cotton steady at 6⅞@7d. Sales of 14,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 8,900 American.

Pranks of a Disordered Liver.

A disordered liver plays sad pranks with the digestive organs, the bowels, the kidneys and the blood, and inflicts an infinite variety of unpleasant symptoms upon its unfortunate possessor, among which may be mentioned yellowness of the skin and whites of the eyes, furred tongue, nausea, headache, vertigo, pain in the head, side and stomach, drowsiness by day and unrest by night, difficult evacuation, and even irritation of the bladder and urethra. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters discipline the rebellious organ, and obviate bilious manifestations more rapidly and certainly than anything else, and are far more agreeable and infinitely wholesomer than the violent evacuants with which the bilious often persecute their unfortunate bowels and stomachs, under the mistaken impression that they are regulating their livers.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangement of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Ask for E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON, and take no other.

Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only $1 bottles.

Do you want something to strengthen you, or a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, sleep well, or be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended. Sold only in $1 bottles. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's, and take no other.

Tape Worm

Removed alive with head complete, in from two to three hours. No fee till removed, by E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Seat Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Call and see; advice free, or send for circular. Ask your druggist for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1 per bottle. MWF*

CENTAUR LINIMENTS allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns and cure rheumatism, spavin, and flesh, bone or muscle ailments. White Wrapper for family use—Yellow Wrapper for animals.

"WEST WINDSOR, MICH., Dec. 10, 1874.

"Mr. Riley Hance, of this place, an aged man, has had a wonderful cure by your Liniment, and he wants it made known for the benefit of mankind. The following is the affidavit:

Yours truly, L. LCQUOWN.

"State of Michigan, County of Eaton, ss.

"Riley Hance, on his oath, says: That for the last ten years he has been very severely afflicted with the Rheumatism, and has been for the last six years entirely helpless, insomuch that he could hardly move, and had given up all hopes of ever being helped. And deponent further says that about five months ago, I commenced the using of Centaur Liniment, and it has produced wonderful results, and now I feel almost as well as ever. RILEY HANCE."

"Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of December, 1874.

"LEONIDAS MCQUOWN, Justice of the Peace."

LEXINGTON, KY., June 30, 1873.

"GENTLEMEN—I take very great pleasure in recommending the Centaur Liniment for animals. It is the best remedy I have ever tried for bruises, strains, cuts, splints, &c. Very respectfully, "HENRY P. MCGRATH."

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil. It is as pleasant to take as honey. For wind colic and sour stomach it is simply wonderful. Physicians recommend it.

The "Remington"

Received *two* first premiums at the Pittsburgh Exposition for the *best family sewing* machine and best Sewing Machine Table.

MARRIED:

SCOTT—LOGAN—Thursday afternoon, January 13, 1876, at the residence of the bride's mother, Lincoln avenue, Allegheny, by the Rev. Thomas D. Logan, assisted by the Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D., CHARLES H. SCOTT and HENRIETTA B., daughter of the late John T. Logan, Esq.

TREIBER—CHAMBERS—On Thanksgiving evening, November 25, 1875, at the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. E. B. Snyder, pastor of North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny city, Pa., MR. R. L. TREIBER, of Beaver, Pa., and Miss EMMA L. CHAMBERS, of Allegheny city, Pa.

CALL—KENNEDY—On Wednesday, January 12, by the Rev. Dr. Howard, H. C. CALL, of Marquette, Michigan, and BESSIE E., daughter of the late Robert T. Kennedy, of Allegheny.

DIED:

PRICE—Tuesday afternoon, January 18, 1876, Miss NETTIE PRICE.

ALEXANDER—Thursday morning, January 13, 1876, at 5 o'clock, BOYD GUY, youngest son of G. M. and M. E. Alexander, aged two years, eleven months and fifteen days.

PHILLIPS—On Friday evening, January 14, 1876, at the residence of her husband, Wm Phillips, Jr., No. 173 Third avenue, IDA E. PHILLIPS, in the twenty-third year of her age.

STRASSER—Saturday morning, January 15, at 3:30 o'clock, MANGAH B., son of Joseph and Maria Strasser, aged twenty years and twenty-nine days.

BOYLE—On Monday morning, January 17, 1876, at his residence, 160 Sheffield street, Allegheny, Pa., ROBERT BOYLE, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

[Continued from First Page.]

after Mr. Blaine's challenge to the other side, he had no right to decline yielding it; but the Speaker overruled it.

Mr. BLAINE—Let them all arise and dissent; I do not object; but I do not intend to yield my whole hour.

Mr. MILLS—It is not the desire on this side to reopen any of the wounds of the late war. We have sat here and listened to charges, but we do not desire to answer them or to have anything to do with them. We hope, however, that our silence will not be recorded against us as an admission of what we know to be false.

Mr. COOK, of Georgia—I was one of those who were wounded and crippled.

The SPEAKER—Does the gentleman from Maine yield any further?

Mr. BLAINE—I do not.

Mr. COOK—Then take back what you said.

Mr. BLAINE—Yes, if that will do you any good; or you may all over there stand and dissent: I will wait for you to do that.

Mr. RANDALL—We are not at school now. [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. BLAINE—If you are, you are a most unruly set of scholars. Now I desire to call attention to the speech of the gentleman from New York [Cox], who, as I said, delivered one speech and published another.

Mr. COX—I did not charge anything in my speech.

Mr. BLAINE—I say that the gentleman made one speech and published another.

Mr. COX [Contemptuously]—Go on with your talk.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman talks about the Committee on the Conduct of the War being a "humbug committee." He did not always talk so. In a debate in this House on the 21st of October, 1864, the gentleman, then from Ohio, said this resolution provided for inflicting on rebel prisoners who may be in our hands the same inhuman, barbarous, horrible treatment which has been inflicted on our soldiers "It does not follow," the gentleman continued, "that because the rebels have made brutes and fiends of themselves we should do likewise."

Mr. COX [In an undertone]—That is good reasoning.

"There is," he continued, "a certain law of retaliation in war, but no man will stand up here and say, after due reflection, that he would reduce these prisoners, thrown into our hands, to the same condition exhibited by these skeletons, these pictures, these anatomies, brought to our attention. It does not follow that because our soldiers are treated in the way represented (and no doubt faithfully represented)," &c.

I will now again ask the gentleman from Georgia [Hill] if he recollects whether he was the author of the resolution I read the other day?

Mr. HILL—I stated precisely and frankly the day before yesterday that I did not recollect being the author of that resolution. I have no doubt that the resolution was introduced, and I will state that at that time there was a belief in the Confederacy.

Mr. BLAINE [Interrupting]—I did not yield for a speech; I just want to know whether you were the author of that resolution.

Mr. HILL—I have a right to answer the question.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman has no right whatever to make a speech. If my time were extended, I would not have any objection.

Mr. HILL [Sitting down]—That resolution applied to spies.

Mr. BLAINE [Contemptuously]—Oh! nonsense. It provided that every person pretending to be a soldier or officer, and the gentleman says it related to spies.

Mr. HILL—Yes, "pretended to be."

Mr. BLAINE [Still contemptuously]—Oh! my. [Laughter]. Well, the gentleman admitted that he offered from the Judiciary Committee a resolution that every white person who should act as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer of militia regiments should, if captured, suffer death. Did that relate to spies, too?

Mr. HILL [Uneasily]—Will you allow me to answer?

Mr. BLAINE—Yes. Did that relate to spies?

Mr. HILL—Will you allow me to answer?

Mr. BLAINE—No, sir; I will not again. Another resolution was offered that every commissioned or non-commissioned officer of the enemy who shall incite slaves to rebellion, etc., shall, if captured, suffer death. Did that relate to spies? Now I have searched somewhat in vain for anything in the world that rivals that, and I did find and have among my minutes the proclamation of Valmaseda, Captain General of Cuba, who was recalled to Spain because of his accursed cruelties against the inhabitants of that island, and the worst thing of all the atrocities laid to his charge, was a proclamation that every man or boy over fifteen years of age found away from his house and not being able to give a satisfactory reason therefor, should suffer death. Valmaseda copied it from the resolution of the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. HILL [In his seat]—That is not true; there is no resemblance in it.

Mr. BLAINE—We are told that all allegations against Jefferson Davis should be forgiven because they are of the dead past.

Mr. HILL [In his seat]—I am alive; put me on trial.

Mr. BLAINE—We are told that we should not revive them; that there should be nothing in the world that would be calculated to disturb the peaceful serenity of the Centennial year; that every allusion of this kind is calculated to do that very injurious thing. The very last declaration we have from Jefferson Davis authentically, in the life which the gentleman read from the other day as his text book, is this: "To the remark of some person that the cause of the Confederacy was lost, Mr. Davis said: 'It appears so, but the principle for which we contended is bound to reassert itself, though it may be another time and in another form.'" I have here the Atlanta *Constitution* of January 21, 1875, in which there is reported a speech made by Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, and the paper says it is the grandest speech he ever delivered.

Mr. HILL [Jestingly]—That is a mistake.

Mr. BLAINE—I know it is a mistake. I know the gentleman has delivered grand speeches, but the editor of this paper says it was the grandest of all. Let me quote from it:

"Fellow Citizens! I look to the contest of 1876 not only as the most important that has ever occurred in American history, but as the most important that has occurred in the history of the world; for if the people of this country cannot be roused to give an unanimous vote against the Republican party, it will put itself in power by precisely the same means that the President has taken in Louisiana, and the people are powerless to prevent it unless they go to war. [Great applause over the war.] If we fail with the ballot-box in 1876, by reason of force, a startling proposition will present itself to the American people. I hope the Northern people have had a sufficiency of passion to settle the question fairly, but if we must have war, if we cannot preserve this constitutional Government through the ballot, if force is to defeat the ballot and if war must come (God forbid that it shall come!), but if folly and wickedness and the inordinate love of power should decree that America must save her Constitution by blood, let it come; I am ready."

Mr. HILL [Rising]—Will the gentleman allow me one word.

Mr. BLAINE—Not a word.

Mr. HILL [Sneeringly]—Oh!

Mr. BLAINE—In another speech, made by that gentleman on the 12th of May, he impressed on the colored men of the country the truth that if the folly and wickedness of the Republican party was to result in war, they (the colored people) would be the worst suffering, and if peace was preserved they were safe; but as sure as war had freed, just so sure war would reënslave them. That, said Mr. BLAINE, was precisely the talk we had here by folios and reams before the other Rebellion. Oh! yes, you were for war then. The gentleman in his speech the other day says the Union is an unmixed blessing, that is, provided the Democratic party can rule it.

Mr. HILL—That's a fact.

Mr. BLAINE—But if the Republican party is to rule it, he is for war.

Mr. HILL—Only if they undertake to rule it by force.

Mr. BLAINE—But you will call it "by force."

Mr. HILL—It is force if it is against the will of the people.

Mr. BLAINE [Contemptuously]—That is pattering in a double sense. What the gentleman means, if he means anything, is that the South can come back and rule this country with a Northern Democracy. He is in favor of the Union, but if the Republican party is to have power, he is for war.

Mr. HILL—No, sir; I am for the Union everywhere, and against provokers of strife everywhere.

Mr. BLAINE—Then you take back what you said at Atlanta?

Mr. HILL—No, sir. I said that if you force us into war, we will fight for the Union and Constitution. But it is you that are talking for war.

Mr. BLAINE—It was the gentleman from Georgia who was preparing the hearts of the people for war. I have been supplied with abundant literature composed of the gentleman's speeches, which I have not been able to read. They seem to be as voluminous as one of the Spanish Chronicles. In one of his speeches, talking about the removal of political disabilities, he says: "I would rather have my name recorded in the books of the Georgia penitentiary than on the books of removal from disabilities." [Laughter on the Republican side, and a contradictory shake of the head by Mr. Hill.] "Do you not know, my friends," he continues, "that when you go to Congress and ask for the removal of disabilities, you admit that you have been traitors?"

Mr. HILL—From what do you read that?

Mr. BLAINE—From the Cincinnati *Daily Gazette* [Contemptuous gesture from Mr. Hill], giving an account of the great meeting at which Howell Cobb, Robert Tombs and Benjamin H. Hill made speeches; there the gentleman declared that he would rather have his name on "the list of the Georgia penitentiary than on the list of removals of disabilities. The gentleman from Ohio [Garfield] happened in his speech yesterday, to mention the word "perjury," and a good deal of feeling was exhibited at it by gentlemen on the other side. Now I would like to ask the gentleman from Georgia a question, which he can answer when he gets the floor.

Mr. HILL—Will you not allow me to answer now?

Mr. BLAINE—Not now. Suppose this great war that you have to inaugurate if the Republican party gets into power, takes place and that you join it, and those who sympathize with you join, although you have all taken the oath to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the country, what relation would your conduct bear to perjury?

Mr. HILL—That would be standing up for the Constitution against you who violate it.

Mr. BLAINE—Yes, but you are going to fight the Union.

Mr. HILL—Oh! no; not going to fight the Union, but to fight the enemy. [Applause on the Democratic side.] No, sir; we are in and we are going to stay in; we are not going out any more.

Mr. BLAINE—The effect of this speech of the gentleman from Georgia seems to have been very tremendous down there, for one of his organs says: "We assert, without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Hill, in his bitter denunciation of scalawags and carpet-baggers, deterred thousands of them from entering the ranks of the Radical party. They dare not do so, for fear of social ostracism, and to-day the white people of Georgia are almost unanimously Democratic, as a result of the labors of Mr. Hill."

Mr. COX—Good for Hill.

Mr. BLAINE—In a certain event he is for war.

Mr. COX [Breaking in]—Oh! Blaine, dry up.

Mr. BLAINE [Not noticing Mr. Cox's remark]—The gentleman from Georgia cannot, by withholding his speech from publication and by revising it and fixing it up for circulation among Northern Democrats, possibly erase his speeches in Georgia.

Mr. HILL [In his seat]—My speech is already in the hands of the printer.

Mr. BLAINE—I have quoted these Georgia speeches from Democratic papers; there is no excuse that the report is a perversion of his speeches in Republican papers. The gentleman deliberately states that in a certain contingency—that of the Republican party having power—he is for war.

Mr. HILL [Deprecatingly]—No, sir.

Mr. BLAINE—I undertake here to say that in all the wrath of the Thirty-sixth Congress, which precipitated the Rebellion in this country, there is not one speech to be found which breathes a more determined resistance to lawful authority, or a greater readiness to resist it, than the speech here which I have quoted—not one. I said in my first speech that God forbid that I should lay at the door of the Southern people, as a people, these atrocities. I repeat it; I will not lay such charges at their doors. I know very well, for I have read it in this *ex parte* "humbug" report, that there was a deep movement among the Southern people about these atrocities; that there was a profound sensibility on the subject. I know that their great leading officers protested against it. I know that many subordinate officers protested against it. I know that an honorable general from North Carolina, now representing his State in the Senate, protested against it. But I have searched the records in vain to find that the gentleman from Georgia [Hill] protested against it. It was known to the Confederate Congress; it was known at the doors of the Confederate Senate, and in the corridors of its Capitol. The honorable and venerable gentleman now in my eye [Alluding to Henry F. Foote, who was seated on a chair in the area on the Democratic side] brought it himself to the attention of the Confederate Congress. To show how entirely these matters were known here, I will read the resolutions offered in this House on the 7th of January, 1864.

Here Mr. BLAINE quoted the resolutions, the language of which showed that the sufferings of Union prisoners were generally known on both sides of the line, and stated that the author of them was Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania. [Laughter at the expense of Mr. Randall]. He also referred to a resolution offered by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, approving of the humane efforts of the Administration to secure an exchange of prisoners, and he said that amongst those who voted against it was Samuel S. Cox, then of Ohio. [Laughter at the expense of Mr. Cox].

Mr. COX [Interrupting]—The honorable hyena from Maine—

Mr. BLAINE—I am not to be interrupted.

Mr. COX [As if correcting himself]—I say the honorable gentleman from Maine interrupted me five times the other day, and I let him come in—

Mr. BLAINE—Yes, but the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Randall] has notified me that I cannot have my time extended.

Mr. COX [Ferociously]—Well, bellow away; you are a hyena.

Mr. BLAINE [Not noticing the remarks]—Mr. Speaker, I have very little time left, but I confess [And I say it to the gentleman from Georgia with no personal unkindness] that my very blood boiled—if there was anything of tradition or memory or feeling, it boiled within me when I heard that gentleman [Hill] with his record seconded and sustained by the gentleman from New York [Cox] demand here, over the arraignment of Abraham Lincoln's administration and over the obloquy and slander on the grave of Edwin M. Stanton, that Jefferson Davis should be restored to full citizenship in this country. Oh! that is a novel spectacle.

Mr. HILL [In his seat]—I did not propose it.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman from Georgia does not know how novel it is, but the gentleman from New York ought to know it. The gentleman from Georgia does not know, and he can never know, how many hundreds of thousands of Northern bosoms that lacerates.

Mr. HILL—But I never said it.

Mr. BLAINE—You are mistaken. You accused the administration of Lincoln with violating the cartel, with breaking the honor of the Government in a thousand things. Your speech, as published, shows it; and as soon as the gentleman had made it, the gentleman from New York rushed over to him in hot haste, to congratulate him—sympathizing, I suppose, with the assault.

Mr. HILL—On that subject I did nothing but read public letters and documents, and those of Northern origin.

Mr. BLAINE—I repeat that that proposition strikes terror—I would almost say—into Northern hearts. The gentleman from Georgia, who offered the resolution in the Confederate Congress which I have read, and who now comes to this House, after a speech breathing threatening and slaughter, in which he told the people that in a certain contingency he means war, and in which he advises his people to be ready for it—that gentleman comes here arraigning the administration which conducted the war and saved the Union, and he asks us to join with him in paying the last full measure of honor which the American Congress can pay to the arch enemy and arch fiend of the Union.

Suppose Jefferson Davis is not pardoned, is not unarrested, [ironically] oh! we cannot have the Centennial year without that! No man on this side of the House has ever intimated that Jefferson Davis should be refused pardon on account of political crime. It is because of personal crime, and if you ask that there must be a harmonious and universal rejoicing over every forgiven man, take out of prison all your criminals, take out the men sentenced for piracy and murder and proclaim the jubilee indeed.

A member on the Democratic side—Let it include the whisky convicts too.

Mr. BLAINE—That reminds me of one thing which I might have forgotten. The gentleman from Georgia said that the logic which I presented the other day, with reference to Davis, made General Grant responsible for McDonald and Joyce. The gentleman may have thought that was wit, but I cannot see it.

Mr. HILL—I know you cannot; it was not as witty as the gentleman from New York if it was more grim.

Mr. BLAINE—If Jefferson Davis, the moment that the crimes of Andersonville were brought to his attention, had arraigned the perpetrators of them at once and issued an order that "no guilty man should escape," then there would be some little consistency in the gentleman's position. [Applause on the Republican side and in the galleries.] It was ill conceived and in very bad taste for the gentleman from Georgia to introduce General Grant's name into this controversy—very bad taste indeed—but I may mention, on the authority of General Grant, whom the gentleman from Georgia impugned in connection with the exchange of prisoners, that one trouble in relation to the exchange of prisoners, was that the Davis Government observed no honor in the matter. General Grant states that the brigade of Carter Stevenson, who was dislodged at Chattanooga, was made up of paroled prisoners, taken at Vicksburg, and that Stevenson himself was one of them; and he states that paroled prisoners who were taken one day and discharged, were found the next day in front of his lines. But, in stating this, General Grant was careful to say that for Lee and the two Johnsons and Pemberton and the great Confederate Generals, they had been honor itself; but that with the Davis Executive Government there was no honor whatever.

As to the number of prisoners who died on each side, I have been told by an army surgeon that there was a large number of deaths among the rebel prisoners, but that during the latter part of the war they came into our hands very much exhausted, ill clad, ill fed and diseased, and that they dead of the disease they brought. One eminent surgeon said to me that the question was not, what was the condition of the prisoners when they came to us, but what it was when they were sent back. Our men were taken in full health and strength; they came back skeletons. The rebel prisoners were taken emaciated, and General Grant says that at the time such superhuman efforts were made on the Confederate side for an exchange, there were 90,000 prisoners in our hands, who would have re-entered the rebel army in good health and ready for fighting. That sheds a good deal of light on what the gentleman from Georgia said.

Mr. BLAINE then read a letter from Robert Ould, Confederate Agent of Exchange, to Col. Myers, directing him, if exigencies required the use of trains for the transportation of corn, to pay no attention to the Yankee prisoners, as it was better to let them starve than for their soldiers to starve. Mr. BLAINE then referred to the military order issued by General Winder to open a fire of grape upon the prisoners at Andersonville if the Union troops came within seven miles [which order Mr. Hill intimated was a forgery]; to the use of bloodhounds for hunting down escaped prisoners [Mr. Hill admitted that there were dogs kept for that purpose, but denied their being bloodhounds], and ended by saying: In view of all these facts, I have only to say that if the American Congress, by a two-thirds vote, shall pronounce Jefferson Davis worthy to be restored to the full rights of American citizenship, I can only vote against it and hang my head in silence.

Mr. BANKS proposed to amend the bill by striking out all after the first section and substituting a provision that any person now lying under political disabilities shall be fully and forever relieved therefrom, upon appearing before a United States Court, or any court of record, and taking the following oath: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and obey all laws made in pursuance thereof; and that I take this obligation, freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion whatever."

Mr. HALE, of Maine—I object to that amendment, unless the amendment of my colleague [Blaine] be entertained.

The SPEAKER [Mr. Starkweather in the Chair]—The Chair does not now consider that that amendment is in order.

Mr. BLAINE—Of course not.

Mr. RANDALL—If the Chair will permit, I will state how I can allow that amendment to be brought in. The gentleman from Maine [Blaine], perhaps unwillingly, in asking yesterday that he should be allowed to speak to-day, and taking that right, has lost the opportunity to move a reconsideration of the engrossment of this bill, so that any amendment can come in. The gentleman from Maine perhaps forgot that after the second day, a motion to reconsider the vote on the bill is not in order.

Mr. BLAINE—Then, how are you going to get your amendment in at all?

Mr. RANDALL—I will suggest, if you will allow. Just be easy. I propose to ask the unanimous consent of the House that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Banks] may have an opportunity of offering that amendment, and I don't expect that you will object.

Mr. BLAINE—I do object.

Mr. RANDALL—Then I will find some other way, and you are only exposing the uneasiness of your position.

The CHAIR ruled that the amendment proposed by Mr. Banks was not in order.

Mr. RANDALL—I will manage it, I think, so as to get it in order, unless the gentleman from Maine [Blaine] prevents. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. BANKS spoke at length and with great eloquence in favor of his amendment, and made a stirring appeal for full and complete amnesty and a lasting peace. During the course of his remarks, he said: I dismiss from all consideration the declarations, arguments, asperities, criminations and recriminations which, for a few days past, I have heard so constantly in this chamber. I do not doubt that the soldiers of the Confederacy may have suffered in the North, nor do I doubt that the soldiers of the North may have suffered terribly in the South. It was incident to the conditions of things. For the guilty—whoever they may be—I pray forgiveness. For the suffering—who ever they may have been—I invoke the blessing of God. For the crimes themselves—I say let the earth hide them; let us shut them out of sight. [Applause on Democratic side].

If I follow the gentleman from Maine [Blaine] and his friends on this side, I can change nothing of the past; not one dead can be raised to life; not one wound can be assuaged; no sorrow nor one sigh can be diminished by anything that I, or that we, can do. Let then that which is past and which cannot be changed or affected by anything that we do—let it stand for that judgment which is to come, which must come here and hereafter.

Mr. TARBOX said that a message from Massachusetts had been spoken to the House by his eloquent and distinguished colleague [Banks]. His colleague had sent back the answer of Massachusetts to the gaunt and gory spectre which the gentleman [Blaine], like some magician of the black art, with devilish ingenuity, called up to mar the festal cheer of the Republic. [Applause on the Democratic side]. He seconded the sentiments expressed by his colleague. He referred to the fraternal demonstration at the recent Bunker Hill Centennial anniversary in Boston, when he said, under the shades of the palmetto tree brought by the soldiers of South Carolina and planted beside the pine, as an emblem of reunion, the people of the North shook hands with the people of the South in eternal amity, and that from the statute books of the Nation and from the hearts of the people should be erased every monument that would perpetuate the memory of civil strife. That was the voice of Massachusetts to-day. They come here not to offer any partial amnesty, which would spoil its grace and nobility, but a full, complete amnesty, universal as that grace and mercy which God himself gave to his guilty children.

Mr. MOREY spoke in favor of impartial amnesty.

Mr. RANDALL closed the debate. He said that in preparing the bill he had followed, word and substance, the one which the gentleman from Maine [Blaine], as a member of the Committee on Rules, had himself concurred in at the last session. He [Blaine] had not then rushed to the front with his venom, because perhaps he occupied at the time a different position from that which he occupied now. During the war, while the gentleman and himself were members of the House together, they had cooperated in every measure to prosecute the war for the restoration of the Union and the securing of peace throughout the land. It was only after the surrender at Appomatax Court House that their ways had begun to diverge. He [Randall] had begun then to look for the enactment of measures having in view the peace of the country and the restoration of harmony; while the gentleman pursued a course of legislation calculated to irritate and to keep alive the hates and passions of civil war. To-day he [Randall] presented this measure and asked its passage in the spirit of the resolution offered the other day by the gentleman from Indiana [New], for which the gentleman from Maine voted, but which he had signally departed from. Amnesty, to be of any value, must be impartial. Its effect on mere individuals was unimportant; its greatest effect was on the heart and mind of the people at large. He [Randall] wanted to have an end of the war and of the political rancors engendered by it. Unlike the gentleman from Maine, who rubbed the sore instead of applying the plaster, he [Randall] asked, in the words of General Grant (and he commended them to the gentleman from Maine) "Let us have Peace." It was not his province to inquire into the gentleman's [Blaine's] motives, but his would lead to the conclusion that his ambition prompted him to ride into some high place on the bad feelings sought to be aroused by him—an appeal to the bad passions of men so unworthy of him and unworthy of his party. He referred to two infamous rules passed by the last House, under the lead of Mr. Blaine, and said, in conclusion, that he brought forward the measure in no spirit of partisanship, but in the spirit of patriotism, and the gentleman from Maine little understood the sentiment of the people when he interfered with this bill of amnesty.

Mr. BLAINE inquired what two infamous rules he referred to.

Mr. RANDALL said he alluded to rules 166 and 167, designed to cut off the rights of the minority, and which the present House had repealed.

Mr. BLAINE reminded him that he himself [Randall] had the credit of voting for the first of these rules.

The debate having closed, Mr. RANDALL asked unanimous consent to have Mr. Banks' amendment voted on, but Mr. Blaine objected. He then moved to commit the bill to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report back forthwith, with Mr. Banks' amendment.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, who had been in the Speaker's chair, came down on the floor and said that, as one member of the Judiciary Committee, he desired to consider the bill in committee.

Mr. RANDALL—I never classed you as an opponent of amnesty.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—I am not an opponent of amnesty; but I am an opponent of every attempt to pass measures without an opportunity for offering amendments.

The bill, with Mr. Banks' amendment [Mr. Blaine's not having been admitted], was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and a motion to reconsider the reference was made by Mr. Blaine and laid on the table; so that the bill cannot be reported back, except under the regular call of committees.

The House then, at 3:15, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1876.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. WHITE—To reduce the salaries of public officials exceeding $1,500, twenty per cent. He moved the previous question on its passage.

Mr. KASSON suggested that, though the motive of the bill was excellent and its object admirable, it seemed to violate the Constitution, as it involved Supreme Judges and the President. He therefore thought it should be referred to some committee.

The previous question was not seconded, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

On motion of Mr. VANCE, of Ohio, the Senate bill authorizing a joint committee on public printing to fix upon the standards of paper for different kinds of public printing, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. MORRISON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the resolution directing the several committees to inquire into any errors, abuses or fraud that may exist in the administration and execution of existing laws, the investigations to cover such periods in the past as the committees may deem necessary. Adopted.

Mr. WARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing that the hailing place of every registered, enrolled or licensed vessel of the United States may hereafter be the town or city where the vessel was built, or where the husband or managing owner or owners shall reside, and that the name of such town or city shall be painted on the stern. He explained that the necessity for the bill grew out of some recent construction of the Treasury Department making the hailing place of vessels the ports of entry from which their papers were issued.

Mr. KNOTT reported back the Amnesty bill, which reads as follows:

"That all disabilities imposed and remaining on any person by virtue of the third section of the Fourteenth Article of Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, be and are hereby removed, and each and every person is and shall be forever relieved therefrom, on his appearing before a judge of any court of the United States, or of any court of record in the State of which he is a resident, and taking and subscribing the following oath, to be duly attested and recorded:

"'I, A. B., do solemnly swear [or affirm] that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and obey all laws made in pursuance thereof; and that I take this obligation freely and without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion whatever.'"

Mr. KNOTT moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. McCRARY, a member of the Judiciary Committee, asked Mr. Knott to yield him the floor for a moment.

Mr. KNOTT replied that it would afford him pleasure to yield to his colleague, and to other gentlemen on each side of the House, but he felt that neither the peace of the country nor the harmony of the House required further discussion of the proposition.

Mr. FRYE, also a member of the Judiciary Committee, asked Mr. Knott to permit him to ask a single question.

Several Democrats objected, and Mr. COX said: "We have had enough of talk."

Mr. BLAINE—Will the gentleman [Knott] allow me, without one word of debate, to have a letter read?

Messrs. Cox, Randall and several other Democrats objected.

Mr. KNOTT—I cannot consent to open the debate at all. I insist on the previous question.

Mr. BLAINE—I want a distinct understanding. [More shouts of "order" from the Democratic side.]

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered—yeas 183, nays 92.

Mr. FRYE—I simply desire to ask whether the Republican minority on the Judiciary Committee concurred in the report.

Mr. COX [Vociferously]—I call the gentleman to order. Maine is always out of order. [Laughter].

Mr. BLAINE—I understand that the gentleman from Kentucky declines either to admit amendment or to allow debate? [Loud calls of "order" on the Democratic side.]

Mr. RANDALL [In a tone of remonstrance] You know better than to do this.

Mr. COX [Somewhat more angrily]—You have been in the chair yourself and ought to know better. [Laughter.]

Mr. SEELYE called attention to the faulty grammer in the construction of the bill, the phrase "each and every person" being treated as in the plural, instead of in the singular number. The error was ordered corrected.

The House then voted on the passage of the bill, and the vote resulted yeas 182, nays 97. The requisite two-thirds not voting in favor of the bill, it was rejected. There was intense excitement manifested as the call of the roll proceeded. Republicans brought their influence to bear on some of the members of their party who had voted aye on the preceding vote, either to vote in the negative or to refrain from voting. Mr. Rainey, of South Carolina, was conspicuously the object of such attraction. He did not answer when his name was called. Mr. Haralson, of Alabama, who was in the same position, also withheld his vote at first, but finally arose and answered "aye," amidst the plaudits of Democrats. George A. Bagley, of New York, who had voted in the affirmative, changed his vote to the negative, at which the Republicans rejoiced. Mr. Wells, of Mississippi, tried to explain why, although he was in favor of general amnesty, including Jefferson Davis, he voted no, but the Democrats shouted him down. Mr. Lynch, of Mississippi, however, managed to get a chance of saying that, although he was in favor of the bill, he voted no, with a view of letting Mr. Blaine offer his amendment, although he [Lynch] would vote against the amendment. Mr. Purman, of Florida, who had also withheld his vote when his name was first called, afterward voted no.

The following voted in the negative:

Bagley, G. A., Baker, Ind., Baker, N. Y., Ballou, Blaine, Blair, Bradley, Brown, Ks., Burchard, Ill., Burleigh, Carmon, Cason, Caswell, Conger, Crapo, Crounz, Danford, Darrall, Davy, Denison, Dobbins, Dunnell, Eames, Evans, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Frost, Frye, Garfield, Hale, Harris, Mass., Hathorn,

Haymond, Hendee, Henderson, Hoar, Hoge, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyman, Joyce, Kasson, Ketchum, King, Lappan, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Lynch, Mygoon, McDougall, McCrary, McDill, Miller, Monroe, Nash, Norton, Oliver, O'Neill, Packer, Page, Phillips, Ks., Plaisted,

Platt, Pratt, Purman, Robinson, Ross, Pa., Rusk, Sampson, Sinnickson, Smalls, Smith, Pa., Starkweather, Strait, Stowell, Thornburgh, Townsend, N. Y., Townsend, Pa., Tufts, Van Vorhees, Waldron, Wallace, S. C., Wallace, Pa., Walls, Wells, Wheeler, White, Whiting, Willard, Williams, Wis., Williams, Mich., Wilson, Ia., Wood, Pa., Woodworth.—97.

The Republicans voting aye were:

Anderson, Banks, Egbert, Farwell,

Harrison, Kelley, Landers, Ind., Luttrell,

Mackey, S. C., Morey, Pierce, Seelye.—12

[Mr. Egbert, classed a Republican above, is a Democrat from the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania district. ED. COM.]

On the result being announced, Mr. BLAINE took the floor and, by a motion to reconsider, obtained the right to speak. He said that the only object on his side of the House was, not to be obstructive [Several Democrats—"We hope not"], not to delay legislation by any of those means with which the last House was so familiar, a mode of filibustering. Although the Civil Rights bill, which had been designed to give the rights of manhood to colored men, had been ready to be reported from committee, filibustering cut off the chance to report it for seventeen consecutive Monday mornings, and one of the chief parliamentary glories of his friend from Pennsylvania [Randall] was that, through the extreme use of that power, he had prevented the consideration of that bill. They designed no such process; they simply desired to have a vote on whether Jefferson Davis should be included in this general amnesty. If his friend from Massachusetts [Banks], whom he saw sitting, with the winsome smile to which he [Blaine] was always glad to respond, would excuse him, he would suggest that his [Blaine's] amendment was better than the gentleman's in another respect. The gentleman's [Banks'] amendment allowed the oath to be taken in any State court of record—in a probate court, for instance. [A Republican member—"Or a police court."] He thought that the Government was dealing with some of its erring citizens, who were coming back to be reclothed, rehabilitated with its full rights and glories of American citizenship. He thought such an important transaction should be cognizable only in the United States courts. He believed there was no other difference between the two amendments.

Mr. KASSON—Oh! yes; the latter proposition requires an oath of obedience to all laws made in pursuance of the Constitution.

Mr. HOAR—So that if a man violates any law he becomes guilty of perjury.

Mr. BLAINE—Then my friend Banks' amendment is harder on them than mine. I want to be generous to them. Under the gentleman's [Banks'] amendment, if a man refuses to put a two cent stamp on his check he violates his oath.

Mr. BANKS—We intend to obey all laws.

Mr. BLAINE—Yes, but at the same time there should be no pitfalls in legislation for the unwary to fall into.

Mr. BANKS—There are no unwary on our side.

Mr. BLAINE—What is the gentleman's side? [Loud laughter.]

Mr. BANKS—It is the side of the Constitution of the United States and of the laws made in pursuance thereof. [General applause on the Democratic side.] I do not see that there is any difference between the men of this country who are under political disabilities, and aliens who come here and ask to be admitted to citizenship and who are allowed to take the oath in State courts.

Mr. BLAINE—I endeavored this morning to have a letter read, and I will read it now. With that eloquence which my friend from Massachusetts [Banks] possesses, he called our attention to the great value, in this Centennial year, of having no man in the land under the slightest political disabilities, and why [Ironically] except poor Jeff. Davis? I will now read the letter. It is addressed to myself, and is dated "Raleigh, N. C., January 12, 1876."

Mr. Blaine thereupon read a letter from W. W. Holden, ex-Governor of North Carolina, stating that he had been impeached and removed from office as Governor of North Carolina, solely on account of his movement against the Ku-Klux; that this was done by the Democrats of North Carolina, the allies and echoes of Northern Democrats; that he had been disqualified by the judgment of removal from holding office in that State; that the Democratic Legislature and its Constitutional Convention had been applied to in vain by his friends to remove such disabilities; that the late Convention, in which the Democrats had one majority, by fraud, had refused, by a strict party vote, to remove his disabilities; that to-day he was the only man in North Carolina who could not hold office, and that he thought that these facts should be borne in mind when Democrats in Congress clamored for relief to the late insurgent leaders.

When Mr. Blaine reached the name and read it, there was an outburst of contemptuous laughter on the Democratic side, and several of the North Carolina members—Messrs. Vance, Robbins, Ashe and others—tried to get the floor to reply to Holden's letter, but Mr. Blaine absolutely refused to yield, and said, tauntingly: What have you got to say to that—a purely political impeachment?

Mr. ASHE—He is not the only person in the land deprived of office.

Mr. BLAINE—It is purely political; not prosecution—it is persecution—the persecution of a Union man. To-day it is within the design of the Democratic party of Mississippi to remove Governor Ames from his chair by impeachment, and to disqualify him. These two friends of the Union—one a Union man in North Carolina and the other as gallant a Union soldier as ever tied a sash around his body—are to be disfranchised and disabled men, and Jefferson Davis is to be free to enjoy the Centennial at Philadelphia!

Mr. SOUTHARD—I would like to know what Governor Holden was during the war.

Mr. BLAINE—I do not desire to go one single point from the debate. I desire to offer my bill, and will yield the floor to any on that side to move to strike out the exclusion of Jefferson Davis, and probably, as the temper of this House is, that bill can be passed within thirty minutes.

Mr. ASHE rose to ask a question.

Mr. BLAINE—If the gentleman from North Carolina will get up and say that he is for universal amnesty, including Governor Holden, I will give him the floor.

Mr. VANCE—I will speak for North Carolina, and say that I am.

Mr. BLAINE—Oh! yes; but why didn't the Constitutional Convention do it? Come here, gentlemen, yourselves with clean hands and not as persecutors. You come here persecuting men who never rebelled against the Government of the United States. [Voices on the Democratic side—"Holden did."] You come here disabling men who fought grandly for the United States. You come here with the intent to drive from the Executive chair of Mississippi, A. Ames and to disable him in this Centennial year, and you come here refusing to remove the disabilities of W. W. Holden. I now offer my bill, and I will yield to any gentleman.

Mr. RANDALL made the point of order that Mr. Blaine had no right to offer the bill at this stage.

Mr. BLAINE—Does the gentleman object?

Mr. RANDALL—You must proceed in order.

Mr. BLAINE—Do I understand the gentleman to object?

Mr. RANDALL—I have the right to speak in reply to your remarks.

Mr. BLAINE—I ask unanimous concent to offer this bill, yielding at the same time to any gentleman who desires to move to strike out the exclusion of Jefferson Davis.

Mr. RANDALL—I object.

Mr. BANKS—It is not in order.

Mr. BLAINE—It is by unanimous consent.

Mr. BANKS—The bill is not before the House.

Mr. BLAINE—It can be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. BANKS—Not even by unanimous consent.

Mr. BLAINE—Oh! nonsense. What is there to prevent it?

Mr. BANKS—The rules of the House prevent it.

Mr. BLAINE—Is it because this motion to reconsider is pending?

Mr. RANDALL—The gentleman knows he is out of order.

Mr. BLAINE—In what?

Mr. RANDALL—The gentleman knows he has not the right to offer that amendment, I having objected to it.

Mr. BLAINE—Well, I have the right to talk about it.

Mr. RANDALL—Then go ahead and talk about it.

Mr. ROBBINS demanded to be heard on behalf of his State.

Mr. BLAINE [Declining to yield]—I again make the proposition to bring the bill before the House by unanimous consent, and I will yield to the gentleman to offer an amendment. If the gentlemen on the other side refuse that proposition, it is because they don't want any bill to pass. I am for practicable amnesty. I am for amnesty that will go through—

Mr. RANDALL [Contemptuously] Oh! you are not sincere in the least degree.

Mr. BLAINE [Without paying any attention to Mr. Randall]—And I again desire to submit my proposition and ask unanimous consent for that purpose.

Mr. ROBBINS—I object.

Mr. MILLS asked Mr. Blaine whether he [Mills] should vote to remove the political disabilities of Holden and Governor Ames, if he [Blaine] would vote to remove the disabilities of Jefferson Davis.

Mr. BLAINE, who probably had not heard Mr. Mills' question, went on to say that if the gentlemen declined his proposition and wanted no further debate, he would give the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Randall] an opportunity to bring up the Centennial bill, which had been postponed an entire week by the Amnesty bill's occupying the attention of the House.

Mr. RANDALL—The time consumed and the consequent postponement of the Centennial bill are wholly chargeable to your side of the House.

Mr. BLAINE—I will now end this matter, and I have it in my power to do so. I withdraw the motion to reconsider. [Triumphant laughter on the Republican side, and apparent astonishment on the Democratic side.]

At this time all the members on the Democratic side were on their feet, while the Republican members were in their seats; and the latter set up general cries of "order," "order," "order."

Mr. RANDALL asked Mr. Blaine to give him an opportunity of saying a word.

The request was met with still louder cries of "order," from the Republican side of the House, in which calls Mr. Blaine himself joined.

Mr. RANDALL again renewed his request, and Mr. BLAINE refused it, and there the amnesty matter ended for the day.

When order was restored, the House, on motion of Mr. RANDALL, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, in the chair, on the Pension Appropriation bill, which appropriates the following sums:

Pensions for army invalids	$12,800,000
Pensions for widows, &c.	14,100,000
Pensions for survivors of war of 1812	1,150,500
Fees pension agents, commissions, &c.	600,000
Navy pensions, fees, &c	1,133,000

Mr. ATKINS, who had charge of the bill, made a statement as to the items in it, compared with those of preceding years, and showed that the average rate of pensions has increased from eighty-nine dollars in 1871, to $103 21 in 1875. After discussion in regard to pension agents, the committee rose and reported the bill, and it was passed.

Mr. LORD, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill providing that the Alabama Claims Commissioners, as soon after the 22d inst. as practicable, shall report to the Secretary of State the several judgments which, before or on that day, shall have been rendered by them, and that the Secretary of State shall transmit the report to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall, without unnecessary delay, proceed to pay the judgments specified therein, with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. from the date of loss. After some little discussion the bill passed.

A proposition for unanimous consent to have a session to-morrow for debate only, was objected to by Mr. Page.

The House then, at five o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1876.

SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing the report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, showing the progress of the work during the year ending June 30, 1875, accompanied by an engraved map showing the conditions of the work on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that he would ask the Senate on Wednesday next to proceed to the consideration of resolutions recently submitted by him in regard to the Mississippi election.

Mr. GORDON presented the petition of P. T. Beauregard for the removal of his political disabilities. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to amend the act granting the charter to the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the Senate bill concerning the competency of witnesses in the Federal courts. Placed on the calendar with an adverse report, at the request of Mr. Ingalls, who introduced the bill.

Mr. WEST introduced a bill to amend the acts to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, approved July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864. He spoke of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Pacific Railroad case, and the liability of the Government to lose not only the interest on the bonds issued to those companies, but the bonds also, and said it seemed to him that the legislative body of the Government should step in and adopt some measure to prevent such loss. He quoted from the acts of Congress in regard to these companies, and said it was evident that the United States would incur loss unless one hundred and eighty millions be collected from them. He offered the bill with a view to protect the interests of the Government, and asked that it be referred the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, inquired if this bill had anything to do with the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. WEST replied that the road was mentioned in the bill.

Mr. SARGENT said the Judiciary Committee of the Senate had already been instructed to inquire into the subject. These railroad companies in every way placed themselves in a defiant attitude toward the Government, and, aided by certain low papers, declared that any attempt to make them pay the Government was an attempt to blackmail them. He thought the Judiciary Committee was the proper one to have the subject in charge, and hoped that the Senator from Louisiana [West] would consent to the bill being referred to that committee.

Mr. WEST accepted the suggestion, and the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WEST also introduced a bill to recover from the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies the bonds and coupons issued to them in excess of the amount prescribed by law. He said $3,000,000 worth of bonds had been issued to these companies in excess of the amount authorized by law. There had been issued to the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Companies $53,300,000, when the act of Congress specifically provided that not more than $50,000,000 worth of bonds should be given them. Not only had the bonds been issued in excess of the amount authorized, but the Government had been paying interest on them. Consequently the Government, by an erroneous construction of law, had been deprived of over $3,000,000 worth of bonds and paid interest on the excess as well as on the $50,000,000 authorized.

Mr. MORRILL said he was in favor of the bill introduced by the Senator [West], but did not desire to be committed to the idea of which he had heard, to the effect that any amount recovered from these roads should be given to aid the Southern Pacific road. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. KELLY, from the Committee on Railroads, reported with amendments the Senate bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He asked that the amendments be printed and the bill and amendments be recommitted. So ordered.

Mr. BOUTWELL gave notice that on Friday next he would submit resolutions in regard to the life and services of the late Vice President Wilson.

Mr. BOUTWELL presented the petition of citizens of Massachusetts asking the passage of a law making every member of Congress directly responsible to the electors of his district, the majority of whom, if he does not meet their expectations or justify their confidence, may at any time recall him and appoint a successor. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted a concurrent resolution proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States and Great Britain. Referred to the Finance Committee. The resolution requests the President to propose a treaty convention between the two countries to establish the dollar as the money of account in both of them. It is to be represented by a coin formed of standard gold, nine-tenths pure metal and one-tenth copper, or copper and silver alloy. Five of these new dollars are to be the equivalent of one pound sterling. Gold coins of various denominations, conforming to this standard, are to be issued and be legal tender within each country.

Mr. HAMLIN called up the resolution of Mr. Edmunds, reported favorably by the Committee on Rules, which provides that the joint rules in force at the last session of Congress shall be the joint rules for the government of the two Houses during the present session, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Morton, to except the twenty-second joint rule, in relation to counting the vote for President and Vice President of the United States. The morning hour having expired the CHAIR announced that the resolution would be laid over.

Mr. BOUTWELL said the officers of the Treasury Department were preparing a statement in answer to the points made by the Senator from West Virginia [Davis] Thursday last, and it would not be ready for the use of the Senate until to-morrow. He therefore hoped the resolution in regard to the joint rules would be discussed to-day and the resolution of Mr. Davis, calling for a committee to inquire into the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, could be resumed to-morrow.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution in regard to the joint rules. After debate, the Senate, without action upon the resolution, went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The SPEAKER called the States for bills for reference, and the following were referred:

By Mr. JOYCE—To refrain stamp duties on medicines; also to prevent traffic in spirituous or intoxicating liquors in the Centennial grounds during the exhibition.

By Mr. BANKS—For the removal of all political disabilities.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER—Prescribing the form of oath for members of Congress.

By Mr. CUTTER—Applying the proceeds of public lands to the support of free schools.

By Mr. PACKER—Resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature in reference to the appropriation of $1,500,000 for the Centennial celebration.

By Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania—To repeal an act providing for the redistribution of national bank currency.

By Mr. JENKS—To reduce the salaries of all executive and legislative officers of the Government, except the Army and Navy, under $1,500 twenty per cent., and to fix the salary of the President at $25,000.

By Mr. RANDALL—Directing the discontinuance of work on streets in Washington and to prevent further use of certificates by the Board of Audit.

By Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia—To repeal an act prohibiting payment of debts due by the United States before the war except on proof of loyalty.

By Mr. O'BRIEN—Proposing the following amendment to the Constitution:

Section 1. No State shall make any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting a free exercise thereby, and no minister or preacher of the gospel, or of any religious creed or denomination, shall hold any office of trust or emolument under the United States or under any State, nor shall any religious test be required as a qualification for any office or public trust in any State.

Section 2. No money received by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, nor any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect; nor shall any money so raised, nor lands so devoted, be divided between religious sects or denominations; nor shall any minister or preacher of the gospel, of any religious creed or denomination hold office in connection with the public schools in the State, nor be eligible to any position of trust or emolument in connection with any institution, public or private, in any State or under the United States, which shall be supported in whole or in part from any public fund.

Mr. O'BRIEN said he would offer it as an amendment to Mr. Blaine's proposition.

By Mr. MOREY—Appropriating $3,000,000 to repair and rebuild the levees of Mississippi.

By Mr. WOODWORTH—To establish a bureau of transportation and to regulate the management of railroad and transportation companies employed in inter-State commerce.

By Mr. HURD—To restore to gold and silver their monetary use in the United States from and after January, 1877, and to repeal the act for the resumption of specie payments.

Mr. WHITE moved to suspend the rules and bring the House to vote on the Amnesty bill introduced by him, from the benefits of which Jefferson Davis is excluded, and also to vote on the amendment striking out that exception.

Mr. RANDALL made the point of order that the motion could not be put in that form.

The question was then discussed by Messrs. Garfield, Hale, of Maine, Kasson and Banks, against the point made by Mr. Randall; and by Messrs. Wood and Randall in support of it.

After the discussion the decision of the SPEAKER was made in these words:

"In the judgment of the Chair, without making any criticism on the form in which the motion is put, it is not competent for the Chair to exclude any part of the proposition from the consideration of the House. The desire and purpose of the gentleman from Kentucky is to introduce this bill for two purposes: First, that there shall be a vote on the proposed amendment; and second, that there shall be a vote on the bill itself. It is suggested that it is not competent for the gentleman to do that under a suspension of the rules, but in reply to that the Chair will state that the very purpose of the suspension of the rules is to get rid of all rules, and let the House run as freely as it pleases. The Chair overrules the point of order and holds the motion in order."

Mr. WHITE then asked unanimous consent to make a statement before the vote should be taken, but objection was made by several Democrats.

The House then proceeded to vote on the motion to suspend the rules and the motion was lost—yeas 165, nays 110. So two-thirds not voting in the affirmative the rules were not suspended.

A large number of Democrats voted with the Republican in favor of the motion, but the more prominent of them voted against it.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring it unwise and inexpedient at this time that a specific and arbitrary period should be prescribed by law at which the legal tender notes of the United States should be paid in coin by the Secretary of the Treasury; and that, therefore, the act entitled an "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payment," approved January 14, 1875, ought to be repealed; and instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency, at as early a period as practicable, to report to the House a bill for that purpose.

The rules were not suspended—yeas 112, nays 158. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Bagley, John, Blackburn, Blount, Boone, Bland, Bradford, Bright, Brown, Ky., Buckner, Cabell, Caldwell, Ala., Caldwell, Tenn., Campbell, Cason, Cate, Clark, Ky., Clark, Mo., Clymer, Cochran, Collins, Cook, Cowan, Davis, Dickoid, Dobbins, Douglass, Durham, Eden, Egbert, Evans, Faulkner, Felton, Forney,

Franklin, Fuller, Gause, Glover, Goode, Goodin, Gunter, Hamilton, Ind., Harris, Ga., Harris, Va., Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Hatcher, Haymond, Hereford, Hewitt, Ala., Hill, Holman, Hopkins, House, Hunton, Jenks, Jones, N. Y., Kelly, Knott, Landers, Ind., Lewis, Mackey, McFarland, McMahon, Milliken, Morgan, Neal, New, Oliver, Phelps,

Phillips, Mo., Phillips, Kan., Piper, Poppleton, Rea, Reilly, John, Rice, Riddle, Robbins, N. C., Roberts, Robbinson, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Sheakley, Slemons, Smith, Ga., Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stenger, Stevenson, Stone, Terry, Tucker, Turney, Vance, Ohio, Vance, N. C., Waddle, Walker, Va., Walling, Whitthorne, Williams, Ind., Williams, Ala., Wilson, W. Va., Yeates, Young—112.

NAYS.

Adams, Bagby, Ga., Bagley, Baker, Ind., Baker, N. Y., Ballou, Banks, Bass, Beebe, Bell, Blaine, Blair, Bliss, Bradley, Brown, Ks., Burchard, Ill., Burchard, Wis., Burleigh, Candler, Cannon, Caswell, Caulfield, Chapin, Chittenden, Conger, Cox, Crapo, Crounse, Cutter, Danford, Darrell, Davy, Denison, Dunnell, Durand, Eames, Ellis, Ely, Farwell, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Frost, Frye, Garfield, Gibson, Hale, Hamilton, N. J., Hancock, Haralson, Hardenburg, Harris, Mass., Hathorn, Hendee,

Henderson, Henckle, Hewitt, N. Y., Hoar, Hoge, Hooder, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurd, Hyman, Jones, N. H., Joyce, Kasson, Kehr, Ketchum, King, Lamar, Landers, Conn., Lane, Lapham, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Levy, Luttrell, Lynch, Magoon, Marsh, McDougall, McCrary, McDill, Meade, Metcalfe, Miller, Mills, Morey, Monroe, Morris, Mutchler, Morton, O'Brien, O'Dell, O'Neill, Packer, Page, Parsons, Paine, Pierce, Plaisted, Platt, Potter, Powell, Pratt, Ramey,

Randall, Reagan, Robbins, Pa., Ross, N. J., Ross, Pa., Rusk, Sampson, Schleicher, Seelye, Singleton, Sinnickson, Smalls, Smith, Pa., Starkweather, Strait, Stowell, Tarbox, Thompson, Thomas, Thornburgh, Throckmorton, Townsend, N. Y., Townsend, Pa., Tufts, Van Vorhes, Waldron, Walker, N. Y., Wallace, S. C., Wallace, Pa., Walls, Wash, Ward, Warren, Wells, Mo., Wells, Miss., Wheeler, White, Whitehouse, Whiting, Wigginton, Wike, Willard, Williams, A. S., Mich., Williams, Wis., Williams, Del., Williams, W. B., Mich., Wilson, Ia., Wood, Pa., Wood, N. Y., Woodburn—158.

Mr. COX, from the Committee on Rules, reported back the proposition introduced some weeks since by Mr. Holman, to amend the rule governing the offering of amendments to general appropriation bills so as to make the rule read, "No appropriation shall be reported in such general appropriation bill, or be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law, except in continuation of an appropriation for such public works and objects as are already in progress; nor shall any provision in any such bill or amendment thereto changing an existing law be in order except such as, being germane to the subject matter of the bill, shall retrench expenditure."

A long discussion ensued on the proposed change, which was opposed on the Republican side by Messrs. Banks, Garfield, Hale and Kasson, on the plea that it would enable the Committee on Appropriations to control practically all departments of the Government; and was defended on the Democratic side by Messrs. Cox and Randall, on the plea that it was in the interest of economy, that it only placed propositions to reduce expenditure on the same footing as propositions to increase it, and that it gave no additional power to the Committee on Appropriations, inasmuch as its action could be only recommendatory.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Randall having spoken of the desire of the Committee on Appropriations to push into the way of retrenchment, was told by Mr. Banks that "We (the Republicans) will push you into it, even to the extent of cutting down salaries of members." To which Mr. Randall replied that, "We (the Democrats) will come to that at the proper time."

The new rule was adopted—yeas 156, nays 102—nearly a party vote. After remarks by Mr. Hardenbergh, in favor of the bill, the committee rose, without action.

Mr. MORRISON offered a resolution calling on the President for copies of all correspondence with Spain in reference to the Island of Cuba. Adopted.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether, since the close of the rebellion, any army officer on the active list has held or exercised the functions of a civil officer, either in the diplomatic or consular service, or to carry on any negotiations or arrangements with any foreign Government or people, or as clerk or Secretary of the President, or to perform any civil duties in or about the Executive office; under what authority, and what legislation is necessary to prevent such assignments. Adopted.

Mr. HENDEE introduced a bill for the printing of speeches delivered in Congress in the language in which they are delivered. Referred.

Mr. NEW introduced a constitutional amendment to limit the Presidential term to four years. Referred.

Mr. KNOTT offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to consider the law in force in the District of Columbia relating to libel. Adopted.

The House, at 4:30, adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

MUTINY ON AN AMERICAN SHIP.

LIVERPOOL, January 15.—The American ship Caravan, Captain Wasfelder, left the Waterloo dock at this place at one o'clock yesterday for New York. She had proceeded but a few miles down the river, as far as New Brighton, when a scene of great violence occurred on board. The Captain states that the crew, who shipped just before the departure of the ship, were all drunk; that as soon as the Caravan got out into the river the crew, who had been ordered to duty, became insubordinate and threatened to kill himself, as well as the officers. He therefore signalled to the river police, who promptly boarded the Caravan and took two of the ringleaders into custody. The remainder of the crew were left lying drunk about the deck. One man was very severely injured during the riot. The Caravan is detained in order to ship a fresh crew.

CAPITAL AND LABOR—LOCKOUT OF WEAVERS—STRIKE OF COLLIERS AND IRON WORKERS.

LONDON, January 15.—Six hundred weavers of the Lower Heyes mills, at Macclesfield, have been locked out in consequence of a disagreement between the proprietors and the Secretary of the Weavers' Union.

A portion of North Wales colliers have again struck for higher wages. It is feared that others will follow.

There was a meeting yesterday at Derby of the Iron Trade Employers' Association to consider matters connected with the strike against piece work by two hundred members of the Amalgamated Engineers' Society at Easton and Anderson's works at Erith, Kent, and the threatened aggressive action of that society. It was unanimously resolved that the Iron Trade Employers' Association will resist any attempt of the men or their societies to restrict piece work in the shops of the members. It was resolved that a general lockout, recommended by the Executive Committee, should not be resorted to at present, as such lockout would throw out of employment 70,000 men, and become the greatest strife between capital and labor since 1851 and 1852.

AMERICAN RAILWAY BONDS—PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE LOAN THE FAVORITE.

LONDON, January 15.—American railroad bonds are lower, notably Reading, which is due to the announcement of a material decrease in the earnings of the company and that the April dividend would be passed. Pennsylvania bonds are in good request. Eries are unchanged and the disposition is to wait until existing questions as to the reorganization of the company are determined. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville loan, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the New Reading loan have been largely subscribed for, the former being the scrip most favored and commanding a premium. This loan forms part of a total issue of £2,200,000, and will be applied, it is stated, to the payment of an existing debt, amounting to $9,400,000, the greater portion of which is due to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

ANNEXATION OF CRETE.

LONDON, January 17.—A Vienna telegram to the *Daily News* state that the British Vice Consul in Crete has received numerous intimations from influential inhabitants that they are in favor of the annexation of the island by Great Britain. The Greek party, which receives its instructions from Athens, opposes the movement, and there is much agitation. It is in consequence of this state of affairs that the Porte reappointed Raouf Pasha to the Governorship of the island, with enlarged powers.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH AT THE CENTENNIAL.

LONDON, January 17.—The English National Rifle Association have accepted the challenge of the Rifle Association of America to compete in a match for the championship of the world during the Centennial.

Spain.

REPLY TO MR. FISH'S CUBAN NOTE—BELLIGERENT ATTITUDE OF THE CABINET.

MADRID, January 15.—It has just been ascertained here that the Spanish Government has issued a diplomatic note in reply to the American circular touching upon Cuban affairs. The Spanish note replies to the circular of the United States in unmistakable language, especially to the proposition made by President Grant that the affairs existing in the Island of Cuba necessitate American interposition in the name of humanity and international comity. It tone the reply of King Alfonso's Cabinet is quite belligerent, and takes high ground on all of the questions raised by the American note to European Cabinets, and the impression here is that it will completely counteract the effect produced by the latter document.

The note declares in substance that the existing commerce between the ports of Cuba and those of the United States has not suffered to any appreciable extent by the progress of the insurrection on the Island of Cuba. In fact, instead of the commerce between Cuba and the United States having been diminished by the struggle now going on between the insurgents and the Government troops; it has in reality increased and prospered. The reply also states that this commerce is even greater to-day than it was before the insurrection broke out, and is constantly increasing, so that the United States Government had no occasion for complaint and no tenable ground for its proposed action or interference in the affairs or troubles existing in Cuba. The statement is also boldly made that America has really no commerce of her own, and with very little prospect of any for some time to come.

Attention is also called to the fact that many American citizens have established themselves in business on the island, and, being unmolested by the Spanish Government in so doing, have gained large individual fortunes. These fortunes have not added to the material wealth of the island. The Spanish note further states that the territory of the United States is the constant refuge for Cuban outlaws, who are permitted to hatch conspiracy to the detriment and injury of the Spanish Government. In this the laws of nations are outraged.

Besides this, the Cabinet of Alfonso declared that all just and equitable claims between the United States and Cuba have been amicably and fully satisfied or are in the courts for adjustment. Therefore there can be no cause for complaint on that score. The tone of the Spanish note is an argumentative one, yet dignified, as becomes the occasion. It is believed to be the work of Senor Jovellar.

France.

EFFECT OF MACMAHON'S PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, January 15.—Paris advices state that President MacMahon's proclamation has fallen rather flat. The Republican newspapers, which were expected to greet it with sharp criticisms, appear, with the exception of a few irreconcilables, delighted with the recognition of the Republic and the appeal for a fair trial of the constitutional laws. At the Bourse it produced no effect, and in political circles the prevalent opinion is that it leaves things where they were. Satisfaction is generally felt at the adjustment of the ministerial crisis, but it is utterly devoid of enthusiasm.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

GAUGER M'GRIFF CONVICTED AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 15.—The jury in the McGriff case returned a sealed verdict, this morning, of guilty on nine counts and not guilty on three. The defendant is found guilty on the third count, as an internal revenue gauger, as having accepted and received from John W. Bingham and Gordon B. Bingham, as distillers, the sum of $500 as a bribe with intent to have his action as such officer in reference to the business of said Binghams influenced thereby. The fourth count charges the defendant, as internal revenue gauger, of having made a certain false and fraudulent gauge of certain distilled spirits of the Binghams, in this, that, as such gauger, he inspected, proved and gauged fifty casks of rectified spirits, containing in fact 4,107 proof gallons, and having so gauged said spirits, he falsely reported the said fifty packages to the Collector of the First district of Indiana, as containing 2,146 proof gallons only. The fifth count alleges that the Binghams removed from their distillery to a place other than that provided by law, a certain quantity of distilled spirits, on which tax had not been paid, and the defendant, being an internal revenue gauger, had knowledge and information of this fact, but failed to report the same to the collector of that district. The seventh count charges the Binghams with having caused certain stamped packages of distilled spirits to be emptied of their contents without destroying or obliterating the stamps thereon, and that the defendant, as revenue gauger, being cognizant of the offense, failed to report it to the Collector. The ninth count alleges that the Binghams carried on the business of distillers with intent to defraud the United States of taxes on spirits distilled by them, and that the defendant, having knowledge and information of this offense, failed to report the same to the Collector. The tenth count sets forth conspiracy and collusion on the part of the Binghams and the defendant to defraud the United States of taxes imposed by law on spirits distilled by the Binghams while the defendant was an internal revenue gauger. The case of Brownlee was continued until Tuesday next. The hearing of argument for a new trial in the Hill case is set for Monday.

THE CHICAGO RING—ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF A CONSPIRACY BETWEEN LAWYERS AND POLITICIANS TO SHIELD THE CRIMINALS.

CHICAGO, January 16.—The *Times* this morning publishes an article on the operations of the whisky ring, the main points of which are as follows: New and startling developments are likely soon to occur in this city relative to the prosecution of revenue frauds. No one can doubt that immunity has been promised to the thirteen parties who came into court on Friday and pleaded guilty; but advices from Washington are to the effect that no immunity has been authorized or promised by the Government. It is, nevertheless, absolutely certain that terms of compromise have been agreed upon between Wirt Dexter, an attorney here on the side of the Government, and Leonard Sweet, attorney for the indicted distillers. Behind this transaction is hidden a deal of mischief. It is a plan skillfully devised by cunning lawyers to defeat the ends of justice. It is understood that this conspiracy embraces certain lawyers of Chicago and certain politicians of both parties, and was originated and matured by a few legal gentlemen retained for the defense. It is not improbable that all the legal advisers of the Government may be removed within a week. A prominent distiller remarked yesterday that, for protection and defense, the Chicago ring has paid out $2,000,000.

Secretary Bristow is highly indignant at the manner in which the interests of the Government are being handled here, and it is believed that he will be able to completely upset the plan adopted by the Government attorneys and begin the campaign anew, on a plan of his own.

POLITICAL.

State.

Frank Nolan, the gallant one-legged Union soldier, who has acted as janitor of the Court House for some time past, is compelled to "step down and out" for the benefit of a healthy Democrat.—*Venango Spectator.*

The Philadelphia *Press* says that a stealthy movement under Roman Catholic influence is going on to repeal the so-called "thirty days' statute," which forfeits all devises made to religious or ecclesiastical uses within thirty days of death. McClure's *Times* favors the change.

General.

In this pleasant manner the Wilmington *Star*, of North Carolina, pays its respects to the Republican leader of the House: "Blaine, Jim Blaine, miserable trickster, small potato statesman, do you think you are writing your name among the Presidents by any such act as that stab at Jefferson Davis? Blaine, you are weaving a crown of moonshine to place on the head of a man of straw. That way no President ever is made."

The Atlanta *Herald* puts forth this lament: "We have tendered the olive branch in good faith, and when handcuffs are offered in return, we cannot but regard it as a most ungracious and unpatriotic response. Is this war never to have an end? We appeal to the men of the North who persist in sending such bigots as Blaine and his associates to Washington to legislate for a great people who would be reunited and happy."

The prolonged retirement from public life of ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, seems to have impaired his judgment on political matters. He reappeared at the opening of a building as a Democratic "headquarters" in Chicago last Monday and soberly announced that "General Sherman will be the next Republican candidate for President, General Grant will succeed Sherman as General of the Army, and the Democrats must organize against this military domination."

There is undoubtedly a third term movement in Ohio, but that it has any considerable strength is not apparent. The Toledo *Blade* says there may be a few office holders who would like to see the offices from the President down remain where they are, but it does not believe they can control the State delegation to the National Convention. It adds: "It is conceded that Ohio could not have been carried by the Republicans last fall had the Convention not resolved against the third term; hence, it is safe to assume that if Grant should be nominated, it must be without the aid of Ohio."

Mr. W. R. Morrison, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the National House of Representatives, was a soldier during the war. In the last Congress he permitted the fact to be stated in the biographical sketch furnished by him to the Congressional Directory. The Directory of the present Congress, however, avoids all reference to this part of Mr. Morrison's career. The omission, we suppose, was made from a feeling of very tender consideration for the four score rebels who sit in the House. They are not ashamed to boast that they fought against the Union, but Mr. Morrison seems to be ashamed to confess that he fought for it.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

The Democracy of Ohio are clamoring for radical changes in the composition of the National Convention. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says the present system of representation gives the Democrats in Republican States as much power as those in Democratic States, thus permitting men who can do nothing toward electing a candidate to dictate to those who can. It demands that the basis of representation be Democratic votes and Democratic power, and supplements the request with another, that the Convention be taken from the East and held in the West, saying: "We mean Cincinnati or St Louis, not New York nor Philadelphia, nor Baltimore. They are seeking it. They are nothing more nor less than Washington. They are controlled by Washington influence. If we are to succeed in the election of this year we must rise above that influence. What is wanted and demanded, and what must ultimately be granted, is the organization of National Democratic committees and conventions upon the basis of Democratic votes, just as the State conventions of the Western and Southern States are." The wail of the hapless rag baby is distinguishable in that cry.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

MACFARLANE DOUBLE WARM AIR

FURNACE!

AND AGITATING GRATE,

Cook and Heating Stoves,

38 Wood Street. Send for Circular.

PENNSYLVANIA ABOLITION SOCIETY.

The One Hundred and First Annual Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of slavery, &c., being the one hundred and first year since its organization, held in Philadelphia, on the 12th inst., Caleb Clothier, who had efficiently served as Treasurer for twenty-eight years, desired to be released, and a suitable minute was made in reference thereto. The election resulted as follows:

President—Dillwyn Parrish.

Vice Presidents—Benjamin Coates, T. Ellwood Chapman.

Treasurer—Henry M. Laing.

Secretaries—Joseph M. Truman, Jr., William Heacock.

Librarian—J. M. Truman, Jr.

Acting Committee—D. Parrish, Passamore Williamson, William J. Mullen, Alfred H. Love, H. M. Laing, O. Howard Wilson, William Still.

Board of Education—B. Coates, T. E. Chapman, Dillwyn Parrish, Benjamin P. Hunt, W. Heacock, William Still, J. M. Truman, Jr., Mordecai Buzby, H. M. Laing, Marcellus Balderston, William Whipper, Lukens Webster, Jacob C. White.

Committee on Property—C. Clothier, W. J. Mullen, T. E. Chapman.

Counsellors—Edward Hopper, George H. Earle, Joseph R. Rhoads, Joseph J. Lewis, D. Newlin Fell, Joseph Parrish.

Imports and Exports.

A summary statement of the imports and exports of the United States for November, 1875, compared with the corresponding month of 1874, corrected to January 1, 1876, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, shows the following totals:

IMPORTS.	Values. Month ended Nov. 30, 1875.	1874.
Total dutible	$23,835,790	$25,786,962
Total free of duty	14,733,176	13,055,867
Total imports	$38,568,966	$38,842,779
Entered for immediate consumption	$28,942,827	$29,362,363
Entered for warehouse	9,075,767	9,054,606
Entered for immediate transportation to interior ports without appraisement	549,772	425,808
Brought in cars and other land vehicles	1,265,645	1,208,114
Brought in American vessels	10,153,124	10,809,557
Brought in foreign vessels	27,149,997	26,827,108
DOMESTIC EXPORTS.		
Shipped in cars and other land vehicles	$ 403,165	$ 381,791
Shipped in American vessels	18,079,280	15,222,681
Shipped in foreign vessels	43,700,596	42,601,941
Grand total	$62,183,041	$58,206,413
Total amount of merchandise (mixed value)	$59,643,011	$53,284,559
Total amount of specie and bullion	2,540,000	4,921,854
Gold value of merchandise	52,364,513	48,348,702
FOREIGN EXPORTS.		
Total dutiable	$ 1,010,686	$ 964,780
Total free of duty	1,170,420	577,421
Total	$ 2,181,106	$ 1,542,201
From warehouse	$ 899,826	$ 930,729
Not from warehouse	1,281,280	611,472
Shipped in cars and other land vehicles	155,341	233,666
Shipped in American vessels	306,982	743,346
Shipped in foreign vessels	1,718,803	565,189

Total value of goods remaining in warehouse November 30, 1875, $40,506,372. Total value of goods remaining in warehouse November 30, 1874, $44,183,852.

Cheap Diet for Hard Times.

"An Investigating Economist" writes as follows to the Philadelphia *Ledger* about a cheap diet for hard times: In these times of slack occupation the experimental deductions of investigating economists become valuable. A working mechanic with reduced pay, I have tried hard to keep up with the times by lessened expenditure. Having read the newspaper accounts of the man who lived on $5 a year, gaining twenty pounds, under a regimen of corn meal, we tried that article but found it insipid and finally nauseous. The indorsement of buckwheat as a sustaining food by an eminent judge induced us to try it; we found buckwheat non susceptible of variety in cooking, and we soon "stalled" on slapjacks. Potatoes failed to keep up our bodily strength.

Next we tried oat starch, with this result: My wife, son and self confined ourselves to rations of three pints of thick porridge per day, varying the "dip" dressing with butter, sugar, nutmeg, lemon juice or molasses. We enjoyed excellent health, with regular digestion. At the expiration of two weeks, I found myself four and quarter pounds heavier. My wife had gained three pounds, while the lad had increased over five pounds. Our food outlay for fourteen days was exactly *two dollars and eighty cents*, or less than *seven* cents per day for each person. We are now pursuing the same course, with an occasional "mixed meal."

IT IS meet that in this Centennial year the origin of the old flag be studied. During the first year of the Revolution the patriots fought under half a dozen flags—the liberty red flag, the white pine tree flag, the blue flag of the Carolinas, the Connecticut flag, with the motto "*Qui transtulit sustinet*," and the rattlesnake flag. On January 2, 1776, Washington first raised the "grand union" flag, with thirteen stripes and the blended crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. June, 1777, Congress resolved that the flag should carry as many stripes and stars as States. This resulted at last in a cumbrous flag with twenty stars and twenty stripes. In 1818 the present flag was established by law—thirteen stripes and as many stars as are States, arranged in a circle on a blue ground, a star being added on the Fourth of July after the admission of a new State. And on the whole it is a very graceful and picturesque standard.

THE following approximate table showing the precious metal product for the year 1874 has been carefully prepared from the latest statistics, and reports of consular and mint officers:

	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$40,000,000	$32,000,000
Great Britain	8,000	650,000
France	79,089	188,345
Germany	37,242	7,061,780
Spain	7,800	450,000
Austria	2,123,180	2,476,089
Sweden	12,860	98,895
Russia	21,552,020	1,000,000
Italy	90,000	350,000
Africa	1,000,000	......
Central & South America	6,000,000	10,000,000
Mexico	3,000,000	17,000,444
Honduras	50,000	400,000
China and Japan	4,752,004	2,400,000
United States of Columbia	1,800,000	600,000
Austria & New Zealand	35,000,000	320,000
East Indies	6,000,000	12,000,000
Total	$121,512,191	$88,999,753

THE question what becomes of the old churches in this country is getting to be as interesting as the famous query about the pins. The first Baptist church erected in San Francisco was lately sold for a Chinese opium factory. The old Sansom street church in Philadelphia is now used as a stable, and the church on Seventh street, below Arch, from which Dr. Kane was buried, is converted into a concert opera house. In Detroit there is one church used for a carriage manufactory and warehouse, another as a lager beer hall, and a third as a theater where performances of more than questionable character have been carried on.

380 Acres of Land and Minerals for Sale.

275 acres of this land is Youghiogheny Gas Coal, 11 feet, only 60 feet below the surface; 6 veins Iron Ore, 6 to 60 inch by analyzation, yields 42 to 60 per cent. of iron. Also, 3 veins of Fire Clay, 5 feet each; 1 vein Alum Shale, 15 feet. Also, 1 strata Hydraulic Cement, 50 feet. This land is all fenced into 28 fields, and has 2,000 fruit trees on it. This land joins the east bank of the Youghiogheny river, also the the Pittsburgh and Baltimore Railroad two miles, and is the key to 8,000 acres of coal land. Price per acre, $265, surface, mineral and crop now growing. Possession given in 30 days.

Apply to J. L. SNYDER.
West Newton P. O.,
Westmoreland county, Pa.

12 ACRES OF LAND
IN LOTS OF ONE ACRE EACH,
FOR SALE.

The undersigned, Executor of the Estate of JAMES N. McDONALD, deceased, will sell 12 Lots of Land, containing one Acre each, late the property of said deceased, situate about one-half mile from Dawson Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. This Land is of good quality, lies well, and each acre fronting on the public road leading to Dawson Station. Terms—$100 per single acre, or $900 for the whole, payable on or before the 1st of April next. This is a rare chance for any person or persons wishing to go into the fruit or gardening business, as it is within one mile of the great Coal and Coke Region. HENRY GALLEY, Executor. P. O. address, Dawson Station, Fayette county, Pa.

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HOTEL, worth $6,000, at Dravosburg, Allegheny county, Pa.
DWELLING, worth $2,500, at Alliance, Ohio.
DWELLING, worth $5,000, at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.
FARM, worth $50,000, on Ohio river, can be had in exchange for City Property.
Several hundred Virginia and Pennsylvania farms for sale, &c., at this Agency. Apply to
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198 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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On the 15th Day of Each Month during 1875, will be Drawn the $2
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TRY A TICKET IN THIS LIBERAL SCHEME.

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Will be Drawn..........June 30, 1875
Will be Drawn..........Sept. 30, 1875
Will be Drawn..........Dec. 31, 1875
Whole Tickets, $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5. Prizes payable in full and no postponement of drawing take place.
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This Institution is now open for students. The building is WARMED BY STEAM and LIGHTED BY GAS throughout, and is said by Dr. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Schools, to be the largest and best Normal School building on the continent. The Educational Department is under the charge of EDMUND B. FAIRFIELD, D. D., LL. D., Assisted by ten able and experienced Teachers in the different branches of study, embracing every line of English and Classical Education, for both Ladies and Gentlemen. Fall Term opens SEPTEMBER 6. Send to DR. FAIRFIELD, For Catalogue.

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HORSES fed on this system are always in good and healthy condition.

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WM. LIVINGSTON,
Superintendent Citizens' Passenger R. R.

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THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
J. W. Wheeler, General Manager.

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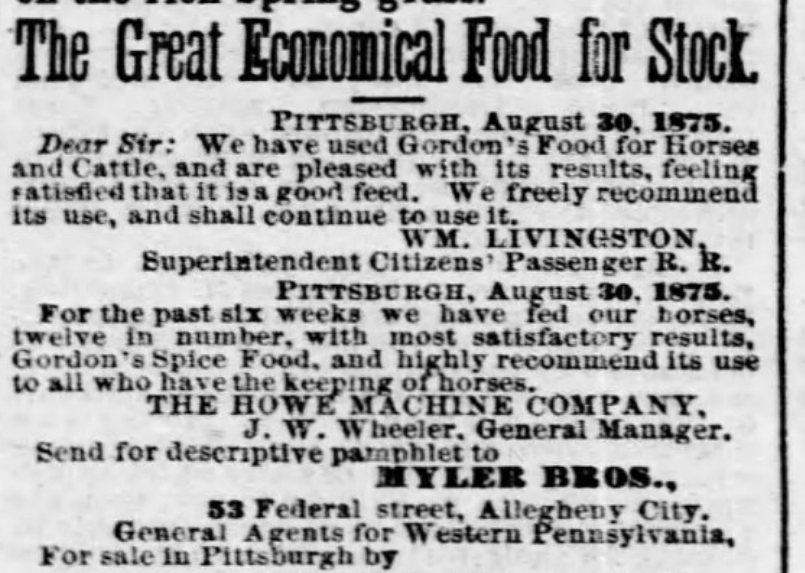

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30,000 5-year-old Apple Trees, at $15 ℔ 100; 30,000 4-year-old Apple Trees, at $15 ℔ 100; 30,000 3-year-old Apple Trees, at $15 ℔ 100; 15,000 2-year-old Peach Trees, at $15 ℔ 100; 12,000 1-year-old Peach Trees, at $12 50 ℔ 100; 15,000 2 and 3-year-old Cherry Trees, at $30 ℔ 100; 5,000 2 and 3-year-old standard Pear Trees, at $50 ℔ 100; 5,000 2 and 3-year-old Dwarf Pear Trees, $40 ℔ 100; 1,000 2-year-old Plum Trees, at $50 ℔ 100; 40,000 Ornamental Trees.
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1876. C 1876.

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A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE AGE, giving full and accurate accounts of all events, at home and abroad, including graphic reports of our

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Special attention will be given to the Progress and Interests of

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